

SCOTSMAN SAYS  
BRITAIN NEVER  
STOOD HIGHERCountry Settling Down to  
Work—Co-operative  
Ideas GrowingA BRITON'S PRIDE IN  
PAST AND PRESENTConfidence in Future the Nat-  
ural Outcome of Qualities  
That Achieve Success

GLASGOW, Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Britain's uncomplaining assumption of the burdens due to the war and the manner in which it has shouldered a burden due solely to adherence to a moral ideal, is the best answer to the carping critics who believe the industrial sun has set so far as Britain is concerned. Such is the opinion of Sir Andrew Pettigrew, chairman of the great Scottish textile firm of Campbells & Stewart & McDonald, Ltd.

Sir Andrew is recognized in Glasgow as being not only one of its municipal leaders, but as a man whose word commands a respectful hearing throughout the British Empire. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

The idea, quite industriously circulated, that Britain is doing is quite ridiculous. On the whole, it can truly be said that Britain is settling down to serious work again. Although we did suffer in the war as France and Belgium did, through the destruction of property, we suffered in a manner much more due to the material, but spiritual losses. Loss of morale is much more serious than loss of property.

Co-operation Fostered  
We have had labor troubles, but today our labor has been educated by the hard economic facts of the situation. We are coming by degrees to a truly co-operative spirit between our labor and capital that assures smooth operation and success for the future.

After all, I think it cannot be denied that Great Britain is a highly Christianized nation, pursuing Christian ideals. It might be said in justice that the true spirit of the war is not represented by its labor leaders, with exceptions of course. Unfortunately, the extremists among the leaders, who do not represent the true spirit of labor, are the most vocal both on the platform and in the press, and this gives a wrong impression even to our people at home as to labor's true attitude.

Square Deal Sought  
I have the utmost faith that in seeking a settlement of our labor troubles proposals for a fair and square deal as between capital and labor will ultimately be accepted by the masses. In the basic industries we have been working our way during the past two years toward a settlement such as this, and I believe the efforts of both sides will be crowned with success during 1926.

The way Great Britain has stood up manfully to face and meet and discharge her share of the burden out of the war is certain to have its reward, and there can be no doubt—certainly there is none in my mind—that the position Britain occupies today in the minds and hearts of other nations is higher than ever before.

## A Comparison

Viewing the position of the United States and giving it full credit for all it has accomplished, and with fairly intimate personal knowledge of its prosperity, I claim that to students of history, viewing things in their proper perspective, it is not too much to claim that the greatest moral influence of any world nation, one is compelled to unreservedly admit is Great Britain. When one compares her size with the area of the United States—one a continent, the other a mere speck in the ocean on the edge of Europe—one with every variety of natural wealth and soil and climate, able, because of its size, to stand on the not too distant position, to import all the most adventurous adult labor from the older races of Europe and set it immediately to work with its combined skill on its resources; the other, Britain, growing its population, and incidentally supplying the world with its pioneer, depending upon the outside world for its supplies and paying for them by the skillful manipulation of imported raw materials, becoming and maintaining its position as the world's financial center, and exercising, I think it is not too much to claim, the greatest moral influence of any world nation, one is compelled to unreservedly admit is Great Britain.

## Confidence in Future

The consideration of these two pictures justifies one in this confidence that the nation with these qualities and with these achievements behind it will overcome any present difficulties and not only maintain but improve its individual and world position in 1926 and the years to come. The reputation of Britain's goods has earned for them the acknowledgment that they are quality goods, whether textiles, locomotives, or ships. Quality has to maintain and will continue to tell more and more as the wealth of the world increases. As individual purchasing power increases, quality is more and more appreciated.

I think it is only fair to say that the idea that our manufacturers are asleep is a wrong one. The habit of "grousing," native to the Briton, is apt to give a wrong impression to a world that does not know what the term means. Grousing by a Briton is the expression of an inward determination to overcome the difficulties that face him.

I claim for the British manufacturer, whether in the textile or other industries, that, braced by the depression through which they have passed or are passing, they are more than ever determined to win out. With the exception of coal, iron and shipbuilding, things have been made to appear worse than they really are. Our manufacturers, I feel confident, will not only maintain the country's position in world markets but they will improve it.

Brighton Offers to Aid  
British Film Industry

By Special Cable

Brighton, Jan. 23

The proposal to establish national film studios at the sea coast resort, judging by the action of the Brighton Corporation, which has decided, subject to the venture being assisted by the Government as a national scheme under the Trade Facilities Act or otherwise, to give all possible support to the enterprise. This includes the provision of about 100 acres of land in Whitehawk Valley and an electricity supply. The corporation is also asked to build a wide road along the valley to meet the demands of the heavy traffic necessary and to provide capital for a level site for the studios.

Lord Ashfield, chairman of one of the largest British cinema groups, in a letter to the press, advocates co-operation by which exhibitors would undertake to give preference to British films where such pictures are suitable, but without compulsion by legislation, and "black booking" would be abolished by agreement within the trade.

DR. MEIKLEJOHN  
ACCEPTS PLACEFormer Amherst President  
Will Teach Philosophy  
at Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly president of Amherst College, has been appointed professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

His appointment was announced by Glenn Frank, president, who called him "one of the great and gifted teachers of his generation."

Previous to going to Amherst, Dr. Meiklejohn was dean of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

"I am delighted to be able to announce the appointment of Alexander Meiklejohn professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin," said Dr. Frank in a statement.

"Dr. Meiklejohn will begin active teaching service next semester. I think Wisconsin is to be congratulated on his appointment. From him we expect productive scholarship and progressive teaching."

Dr. Meiklejohn resigned from the presidency of Amherst in June, 1923 as a result of criticism that his views were too liberal. He went to Amherst from Brown University in 1912, with a special program of teaching the curriculum and developing courses in history, social sciences and political economy. He is expected to have a large part in the proposed reorganization of the curriculum and advisory systems at Wisconsin.

His popularity among some students at Amherst was demonstrated when 13 members of the 1923 graduating class declined to receive diplomas as a protest against his resignation.

Asked if he would have a "Bol-shevik" as a professor, Dr. Meiklejohn at the time of his resignation at Amherst was reported to have replied:

"I would have anyone if he were a good teacher."

One factor preceding the resignation at Amherst was his reported intention that the position British occupies today in the minds and hearts of other nations is higher than ever before.

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Prohibition Violations Laid  
to Liquor Buyers' "Bribes"Attorney-General Calls Dry Act Settled Statute  
of Nation and Asks Lawyers' Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23

John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, in his first public disquisition of prohibition enforcement since taking charge of the Department of Justice, told members of the New York State Bar Association that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are settled laws of the Nation and must be enforced and he appealed for their co-operation.

Another feature of the annual meeting was the address by Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, who advocated organization of the entire bar of the State. He dis-favored, however, the proposal that the projected association should nominate judicial candidates. The bar would be heard from in regard to the qualification of candidates, but should not have the power of nomination, Mr. Hughes believes.

Mr. Sargent drew attention to the difference between offenses against the law which are committed from motives of jealousy, anger, or revenge, and ill-will and societies, and the crimes of violation of the prohibition law, which, he said, no one commits from any such motives.

"Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because some one will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction and punishment," he declared.

"To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is any course open to the man or woman who believes in law and order and their enforcement, except to refrain from paying others to violate the law?"

Citizens' Choice

"Is any course open to those who demand the protection of the law other than to aid and support its enforcement, instead of abetting and paying for its violation? Is any course open to any right-minded individual, to any section, any state, except to stand solidly for the observance of all the law, instead of flouting a part of it and asking for the enforcement of the balance?"

"If the views I have suggested are sound, can anyone without menacing the safety of society, maintain an attitude of abetting and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act different from that he maintains as to the observance and enforcement of the law against counterfeiting, against carrying arms from the mails, against robbery, and crime generally?"

"Let me suggest an economic view of the situation. Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals and other salaried officials, against whom time and money are needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly \$30,000,000 a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic; state governments as much or more.

"Saying nothing of the loss to the

community in earnings of those serving sentences in jails and penitentiaries, \$12,000,000 in fines and forfeitures are collected in the federal courts; in the state courts as much or more.

Economic Waste

"This, besides the fee and expenses of counsel, and the bribes paid dishonest officials, all paid out of the profits of the business, and therefore all paid in the last analysis by the ultimate consumers, all a part of the bribe paid for the commission of the offense.

"Is what they get out of it worth it? Could they not put the money to better use? And every dollar of this tremendous outlay, every occasion for its expenditure, every reason for the tax to raise it, will cause the minute market for the product ends; for no one sells liquor from motives of revenge, of jealousy, of anger, of ill will to society, but only for the profit offered him by those who tempt him to violate the law."

Mr. Hughes, in his address explained that the proposed bar organization was contemplated as a means of promoting the interest of the legal profession as an instrument to the service of the community in its chief concern of the administration of justice.

"The administration of justice, important as it is, in relation to the present mechanism to carry it on, is in serious need of improvement," Mr. Hughes averred. "Its efficiency, based on the standards of efficiency which a great republic like ours is entitled to have maintained."

Other speakers included William D. Cunningham of New York, and William D. Guthrie of New York, formerly president of the State Bar Association.

Oil Companies Fail

TO GET INJUNCTIONS

IN MEXICAN COURTS

District Court in Tampico

Denies 13 Applications

Against New Law

TAMPICO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The applications of 13 oil companies for injunctions against the new Petroleum Law were rejected by the District Court. The court ruled that the law could not be considered as violating the guarantees of the company.

The court's decision was a blow to the oil companies, which had been making a strong case for the law.

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\$875,000,000 RAIL  
MERGER LOOKS  
TO SOUTHWESTRock Island-Frisco Combine  
Assured by Announce-  
ment of Purchase

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A new powerful railroad combination, with a gateway from Chicago into the highly competitive districts of the southwest is assured through the union of the St. Louis-San Francisco, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Companies. The two roads have a combined trackage of more than 12,000 miles, and aggregate assets of \$875,000,000. The road would be the largest in the world in mileage.

E. N. Brown, chairman of the Frisco, has announced that the company will issue \$5,000,000 two-year 5 per cent notes to apply on the purchase of its large block of Rock Island common shares, and will pay for the balance in cash. While he declined to reveal the percentage of stock acquired by the Frisco and the amount paid for it, Mr. Brown said that the road's interest might be construed as a working control, and he held the option to take over additional holdings from the bankers.

The Frisco interests, it is expected, will be given representation on the Rock Island board, either at a meeting of the directors next week or at the annual meeting later in the year.

Two months ago the banking house of Speyer & Co. and J. W. Seligman & Co., which have been identified with both roads many years, began to get working control of the open market. During the buying period Rock Island stock ran up almost 20 points to the new high mark of 60. With stock they already had, the purchases enabled the bankers to get working control of the road, and to pass on a large share of their interest to the Frisco.

The bankers announced their sale almost simultaneously with the statement from the Frisco directors, which was the first light on the Frisco's consolidation plans, which had been a mystery to Wall Street for weeks, and had given rise to numerous wild guesses concerning the future of the road.

The combination is considered a move on the part of the Frisco to enable it to compete favorably with the Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the recent consolidation of the Kansas City Southern, "Katy," and St. Louis-Southwestern, sponsored by L. F. Lore.

The Rock Island main line extends from Chicago to Denver, and is connected by other branches with Santa Rosa, N. M., Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul. The two main lines of the Frisco, which cross one another at right angles at Springfield, Mo., penetrate Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas in one southerly direction, and link Kansas City to Birmingham in the other. The road also recently acquired direct access to Florida by purchasing the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham and Pensacola Railroad.

MUSSOLINI SILENT  
ON FOREIGN POLICY

By Special Cable  
ROME, Jan. 23—When the Chamber of Deputies took up the question of ratification of the Treaty of Locarno yesterday, all the speakers deplored the hostile campaign conducted in Germany and Austria against Italy on the alleged oppression of German-speaking inhabitants in South Tyrol.

Contrary to expectations, Benito Mussolini, the Premier, did not speak on Italy's foreign policy. The Chamber adjourned till Thursday when the debate on army reform begins.

By Special Cable  
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23 (AP)—The district court here has rejected 27 of the 53 applications for injunctions filed by oil companies against the new Petroleum Law. The law would increase its work and drill 10 wells in the Panuco zone.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 23 (AP)—The prohibition against foreigners owning or acquiring mining property within 100 kilometers of the border has been lifted by presidential decree, according to a telegram received here by the company. The decree, according to the telegram, was issued by the company's agent in Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua.

By Special Cable  
CHICAGO, Jan. 23—It's a long way from London to the La Salle Street Station in Chicago, but John Drinkwater, English dramatist, and James Stephens, Irish poet, traveled that distance before they met. Their first meeting occurred here this week when the dramatist was leaving and the poet arriving in this city.

A Chicagoan who knew them both attempted to bring about the unplanned introduction. Mr. Drinkwater had a short time to spend before his train left. Mr. Stephens was due to arrive. Alexander Greene, a Chicago bookman, waiting to receive Mr. Stephens, discovered Mr. Drinkwater's party. A few moments later, the train from the East rushed the Irish poet to the waiting group and the two notable literary figures, who had corresponded when at home in the British Isles but had never met, shook hands for the first time.

Dr. Meiklejohn, waiting with a newspaper photographer, waiting with a camera to catch an outgoing business man of prominence, was advised to click his instrument upon the scene. Mrs. William Vaughn Moody, wife of the late American poet, offered her home for a brief and intensive visit of the two celebrities, which lasted until Mr. Drinkwater was obliged to take his train.

ANTI-SLAVERY CHARTER URGED  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23—Professor Gilbert Murray, chairman of the British League of Nations Union, who sent a telegram to Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, urging it to draft an anti-slavery charter, is advised that the Labor Office will investigate the possibility of establishing a worldwide charter of minimum rights of labor for the colored peoples.

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 23—M. Despret, a Senator and president of the Brussels Bank, speaking to the American Club here, urged the necessity of strengthening Belgio-American relations and referred to the industrial character of the Belgian people, and asked those Americans who had settled here to advise their compatriots to become shareholders in Belgian enterprises. The granting of long-time credits, he declared, was desirable to cement the present good feeling.

By Special Cable  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The total freight bill on milk now being shipped from New Hampshire to Boston and other southern New England markets is about \$550,000 annually, he says. An increase of 20 per cent would add \$110,000 to the cost. The total freight bill on milk from Maine is about \$600,000 at the present rate. The increase proposed would add \$120,000 a year.

Vermont, having the largest dairy production of any State in New England, will have to bear the largest share. The annual milk transportation bill paid by the dairy farmers of Vermont is about \$2,200,000. The increase would add \$440,000 to the cost. New York's milk transportation bill on milk moving to New England markets is about \$600,000, making an increase of \$120,000. Even in Massachusetts, where a large part of the milk produced is taken to the markets by truck, Mr. Bronson reports that the yearly railroad milk transportation bill paid by the farmers is \$200,000. The increase would amount to \$40,000 annually. Connecticut's annual milk transportation bill is \$150,000, and the increase would be \$30,000.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23—The long-discussed scheme for restoring fertility to 2,000,000 acres now threatened with reversion to what has been described as a "primeval swamp" along the tidal portion of the River Ouse has advanced a further stage toward realization.

A Government committee has reported in favor of an expenditure of £2,500,000 on the "bitter" utilization of the Ouse lands, besides £250,000 to restore the existing channels and banks. The committee advises that the Government contribute £1,250,000 toward this outlay, the balance to be raised by loan and paid off by local rates.

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## AMERICA'S PART IN ARMS COUNCIL BEING PLANNED

Envoy to Switzerland and  
Four Technical Experts  
Are Provided For

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Subject to final action by President Coolidge, plans for American participation in the Geneva arms limitation preparatory conference are taking shape on the basis of assigning Hugh S. Gibson, Minister to Switzerland, as commissioner with four technical experts—two from the army and two from the navy—to assist him.

The President is waiting for Congress to complete action on the \$50,000 appropriation he has requested, now caught in the Senate legislative blockade, before finally making his selections known. There is some concern at the delay, as the delegation should sail not later than Feb. 6 if the original February date for the opening of the preparatory commission session is not postponed due to the differences between Russia and Switzerland. No official word on this point has been received.

In the meantime a group of experts is working up data and policy outlines for the American delegation. They are anticipating a general round-table exchange of expert views at Geneva, since the commission will not have power to make treaty commitments.

**Formulation of Agenda**

It is increasingly evident that the Washington Government is hopeful of definite progress toward formulation of a satisfactory agenda for an actual conference, or a series of conferences, for arms limitation, as a result of this somewhat informal although official canvassing of expert opinion. In some quarters it is believed that American delegates will result and that limiting agreements will be attempted a step at a time.

President Coolidge had indicated his hope of calling a supplementary naval conference in Washington. His instructions to American delegates, however, are expected to show an open-minded attitude in that regard. The delegation will have no formula of its own to offer, particularly as to land armament, which is still regarded as an essentially European problem. Regional security and regional arms reduction agreements fall in the same class.

The Americans will have decided views as to the uselessness of attempting to base any relative scale of armaments on calculation of the ultimate war powers of nations. They feel that there is no practical way of dealing with anything but the actual forces to be maintained in peace times.

**Estimates of Armament**

In preparing for the Washington naval conference they tried out all the possibilities of calculating the military value of merchant fleets and other auxiliary elements without success. They were forced to fall back on a status quo proposal as to actual fighting ships already built.

Another point of chief interest to the Americans at Geneva will be the air fleet limitations discussions. So far no project has come to light for a solution of that problem, but the increasing cost of air armaments in all countries, including the United States, is forcing consideration of every possibility of doing away with competitive building of fighting aircraft. There is no indication that the American experts have been able to discern any basis for attempting to deal with civilian aviation as a military auxiliary.

In the event that committee work at Geneva requires additional officers, the small group to go from Washington will be supplemented by drafting qualified military and naval attaches now on duty in Europe. Their records have been surveyed by the two departments with that in view.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Address on "The Lighter Side of the Criminal Law," by Robert F. Bushnell, first assistant district attorney, Middlesex County, Boston Square and Commercial Club, 448 State St., 8:15.

Hockey, Boston A. A. vs. Knickerbocker A. C. of New York and Pere Marquette vs. St. Nicholas A. C. of New York, Boston Arena, 8:15.

**Musical**

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

**Theaters**

Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Keiths—"White Collars," 8:15.

Plymouth—"White Collars," 8:15.

Repertory—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

**Photoplays**

Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Address on "Peace and Good Will Among Jew and Christian," by William W. Ford, 7:30.

Address, "Is the World Growing Better?" by Jane Addams, Old South Meeting House Forum, 8:15.

Lecture on China, by S. Y. Chu, Cambridge Museum for Children, 9:30.

Address, "The Two Big G's in Life," by Bishop William F. Anderson, Huntingdon Avenue Y. M. C. A., 4:30.

Address, "Visiting an Eastern King," by Mrs. John Clarence Lee, Boston Public Library, 8:30.

Organ recital by John Hermann Lund, dean of New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists, and organist and choirmaster, Park Street Church, Boston City Club, 8:30.

**Musical**

Symphony Hall—Pablo Casals, 8:30.

Hollis Street Theatre—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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**Ernest A. Becker Jr.**  
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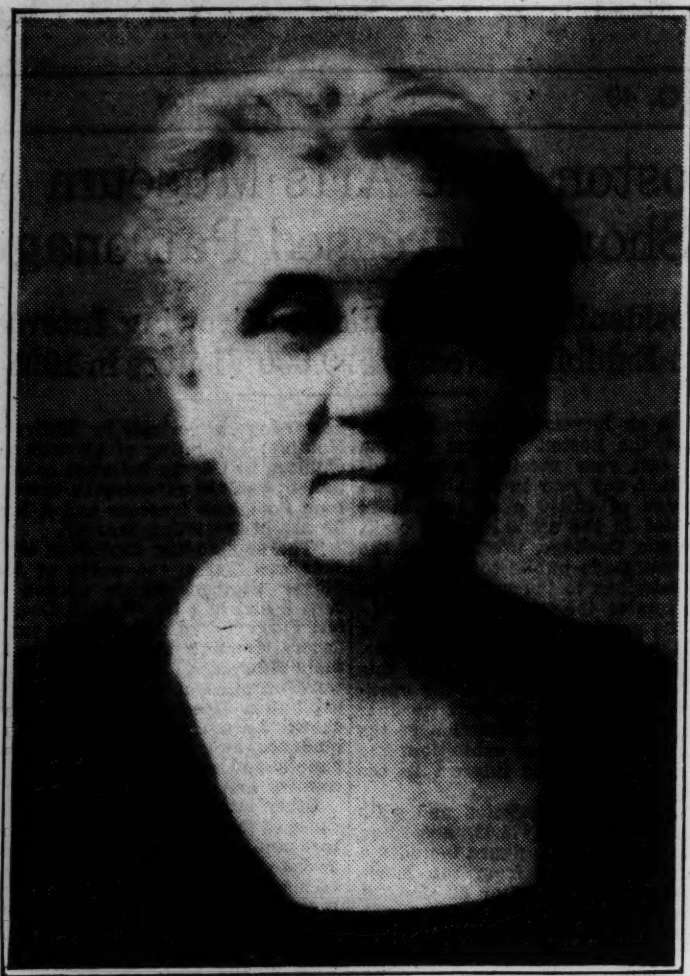
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## Founder of Hull House Settlement



MISS JANE ADDAMS  
Widely-Known Settlement Worker, Lecturer and Author Who Will Address Old South Meeting House Forum.

the possibilities of calculating the military value of merchant fleets and other auxiliary elements without success. They were forced to fall back on a status quo proposal as to actual fighting ships already built.

Another point of chief interest to the Americans at Geneva will be the air fleet limitations discussions. So far no project has come to light for a solution of that problem, but the increasing cost of air armaments in all countries, including the United States, is forcing consideration of every possibility of doing away with competitive building of fighting aircraft. There is no indication that the American experts have been able to discern any basis for attempting to deal with civilian aviation as a military auxiliary.

In the event that committee work at Geneva requires additional officers, the small group to go from Washington will be supplemented by drafting qualified military and naval attaches now on duty in Europe. Their records have been surveyed by the two departments with that in view.

## EIGHTEEN VESSELS REMAIN IN THE ICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
BREMER, (via mail) London, Jan. 23—Despite the efforts of the German battleship Hessen and the Leningrad icebreakers, 18 vessels were still hard fast in the ice off the island of Hogland about 60 kilometers off the gulf of Finland, east of Reval on Wednesday night.

The Hessen returned to Reval on Jan. 19 bringing two steamers with her, the Faust and Trave which she picked up near the island of Ekholm. The Finnish bombing airplanes saved the crews from starvation. In Finland, as here, the responsibility for the present plight of the trapped ships is laid on the Russian navigation board.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, with rising temperature tonight and Sunday; moderate west to south winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and rising temperature; fresh west winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and slightly colder in New Hampshire and Vermont; Sunday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; fresh west winds.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	15
Atlanta	18	Montreal	10
Boston	20	Nantucket	24
Buffalo	16	New Orleans	24
Calgary	20	New York	16
Charleston	24	Philadelphia	20
Chicago	20	Pittsburgh	8
Denver	10	Portland, Me.	6
Des Moines	8	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	20	San Francisco	68
Galveston	26	St. Louis	8
Hatteras	24	St. Paul	4
Helen	12	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	38	Seattle	44
Kansas City	14	Tampa	52
Los Angeles	34	Washington	20

**High Tides at Boston**  
Saturday, 7:32 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

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January 25-28 Inclusive

**CORSELETS From \$6**  
Cloth Corsets, formerly \$35—now \$15-\$25. Elastic Step-In Corsets and Belts from \$5. Rubber Corsets \$3. Brassieres \$2 upward.  
Glove Silk Underwear, marked specially low.  
Slips, some crepe, some silk jersey, in white, flesh and black.  
Few petticoats, silk jersey, in colors—low prices.

## 1000 AVIATORS IS CHICAGO AIM

Flying Club Plans to Train  
Students for Air Lines  
Now in Prospect

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 23—To promote increased interest in commercial aviation here, the Chicago Flying Club has adopted as an ultimate objective a plan to assist in training prospective pilots until this city has 1000 qualified fliers.

The club has also endorsed the proposed municipal airport, which practically all interested groups here are striving to have established. Facilities to train fliers and mechanics will be provided by this organization of pilots, and airplanes are to be built by the club for use of the student aviators, it was announced by L. B. Coombs, president.

At present the club, which has its own flying field, is teaching almost 100 young men to be aviators, among them, according to Mr. Coombs, 16 chauffeurs from a local cab company. Others include 15 automobile mechanics, 9 business executives, 7 clerks, 7 men serving in building trades, 5 railroad men, 4 who are now engaged in airplane repair work or manufacture, 3 salesmen, 3 students, 2 of whom are reported to be sons of millionaires, 1 laborer, 1 piano tuner, and 1 automobile race driver.

To supply men qualified to serve as pilots as quickly as machines are put into the air on the numerous routes to be opened in Europe, various parts of the country is one of the chief objects of the club, Mr. Coombs said.

Opening shortly of several new routes for the United States Air Mail offers an excellent opportunity for qualified pilots to serve their country and to take a pioneer part in what is destined to be a highly important mode of transportation, these flying men and prospective pilots were told at the meeting by Harry G. Smith of the Chicago Air Mail Field in Maywood.

Mr. Smith spoke of rewards to be won and of the appeal that this service makes and said that increased opportunities are rapidly being opened up for pilots in this new development.

William T. McFarland, president of the Chicago Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association, offered cooperation of that group in assisting future pilots and in promoting commercial aviation here.

## SOVIET REGAL RELICS INCLUDE FINE VEHICLES

LENINGRAD, Russia, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Soviet authorities have added to their collection of regal relics a museum of historic state carriages, including the splendid vehicles in which Peter the Great, Catherine I, Elizabeth I, Catherine II, the three Alexanders and Nicholas II rode. This is in keeping with the policy of the Government, itself strongly set against everything smacking of monarchism, to preserve all souvenirs of the rulers of the old regime, so the peasants and workers of the new era may see how the sovereigns of imperial Russia lived.

The coronation carriages of Nicholas II and other tsars are among the unique collection. But perhaps the greatest curiosity is a big gilded barouche, which belonged to Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, who was regarded as Russia's gayest tsarina. Besides the carriages the museum contains a number of elaborate tents used by the Imperial family during their hunting expeditions in the old days. Some of these are made of the finest Angora woolen shawls and rare Persian carpets which were sent as gifts to Catherine II by the Sultan of Turkey.

**CORSELETTES**  
Something quite new, custom made, preserves graceful lines. Prevents "spreading" and "bunching" of the large figure. Entirely different. Custom made. Decreases appearance of cellulite. Takes care of diaphragm.

**BRASSIERES**  
full figure 2-1/2 in. under bust, 24 in. under arms.

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37 Temple Place, Boston  
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LOUISE LEVENSAALOR

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed  
W. DAVIDSON  
Practical Furrier  
Formerly with Martin Bots  
Seal and Preening made over to latest fashions.  
Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.  
Furs stored and insured.  
Fur garments made to order.  
175 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

**for \$1**  
**BESTOL DENTAL CREAM**  
contains every ingredient necessary for thorough and safe cleaning of the teeth.  
Two tubes and a superior brush  
MAILED POSTPAID \$1.00

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## YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

- (1) What will be the covering of the airship of the future?
- (2) What does modern American poetry need?
- (3) What floor covering came out of the kitchen?
- (4) What new rubber source is being studied in Boston?
- (5) Why does President Lowell warn of over-standardization?
- (6) What can be said in favor of steam-pressure cooking?

These questions were answered in

## PROTRACTED SENATE DEBATE IS INDICATED ON REVENUE BILL

Senator Smoot Denies Changes Made in Committee Are  
for Benefit of Rich, but to Aid Business—Repeal  
of Estates Tax Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The tax bill passed by the House and amended in the Senate Finance Committee is now in the possession of the senators, a copy having been given to each one. Opinions expressed by a number of senators indicate a protracted debate when the measure reaches the floor.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the finance committee, will be the chief spokesman in defense of the committee's action. He has already denied the charge that it was altered in the interests of the rich. On the contrary, by giving aid to business, it will tend to benefit the public at large and will put a stop to investments in tax-exempt securities, it is asserted.

Partisan lines will not be drawn as closely in the Senate as they were in committee, although many Democrats and practically all Progressives are prepared to speak against the bill in its present form. There is no desire to delay action on the bill, and the time is short in which to debate it and reach a vote so that it may be applicable to the March 15 tax payments.

**20 Per Cent Maximum Surtax**  
George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who will not vote for the tax bill in its present form, expressed the view that there could be a rebate as there has been before, so that the taxpayers would not be out of pocket if the debate should carry the bill to a date where action could not be had in time to affect the March 15 tax payments.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, also gave notice that he wanted an opportunity to speak at length on the measure without being subjected to the charge that he was seeking to delay its passage.

The 20 per cent maximum surtax rate, instead of the 40 per cent which prevails at present, was unanimously approved by the committee, it was said. On the grounds that incomes above \$100,000 have been excessively taxed, the committee report said:

"The committee has not approached the matter from the standpoint of benefiting the extremely wealthy but from that of sound economics and

with the expectation of thereby accomplishing desired results. To the extent that larger incomes are relieved from excessive taxation, the money thereby left to the will of the individual must find its way into investment in business and industry, with resulting benefit to the large majority of the people.

**Trade Benefit Cited**  
"To the extent that such investment is encouraged, business will be stimulated and business income increased thereby by affording a source of additional revenue to the Government through application of surtax rates, stated in the proposed bill."

The maximum surtax rate was reduced to the lowest rate consistent with a revenue return to compel investment in industrial enterprises, rather than in tax-exempt securities, the report said, giving comparisons, showing that a 7 per cent return on a safe industrial security would be the equivalent of a 5 1/2 per cent tax exempt and a 6 1/2 per cent industrial would be comparable to a 4 1/2 per cent tax exempt and a 6 per cent industrial to 4 1/2 per cent tax exempt.

In defense of the increase of 1 per cent in the corporation income tax to offset the loss of revenue from repeal of the capital stock tax, the report stated that 40 per cent of the corporations annually had no net income, and that corporations en-

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**The Paul Revere Pottery**  
announces a sale of "second" and irregular designs and shapes, week of January 25th. Children's ware, flower bowls, vases, tableware, pitchers, plates, etc., desk sets and candlesticks. Prices far below cost.

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**GLAYS**  
Whynot choose and wear now the new fashions of Spring? They await you thruout the shop.

Dresses, Blouses, Hats, Coats, Scarfs, Skirts, Knitted Sports Clothes, Bathing Togs, Stockings.

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TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

**McPherson's**  
The Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston  
Established 1850

**COAL**  
"Smokeless" Low Volatile  
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joying prosperity could stand the increase because of the relief from the capital stock tax.

## ESTATES TAX REPEL SOUGHT

Recommending repeal of the estates tax, the report agreed with a statement by Fernald M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, in 1917, when he was chairman of the Finance Committee, in which he described the estate tax as a temporary war measure. In addition to the retroactive provisions making the 25 per cent maximum estate tax apply to these taxes due under the 1924 act, the report called attention to the fact that estates taxes paid under the 1924 act were refunded where they were greater than the reduced limit.

Reduction in the tax rate on automobiles from 5 to 3 per cent, the report said, should result in stimulating business in the automobile industry, in view of the activity in that industry under the present tax rate.

Income tax publicity was covered thus: "With no evidence before it of any useful purpose served, the committee recommends the repeal as proposed in the House bill."

## NAVAL DISTURBANCE TO RADIO PROTESTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Public protest against the disturbance to radio reception occasioned by naval wireless station operation has grown so serious, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has announced, that the department intends that officials call it to the attention of the navy. The protests have been received from naval all parts of the United States. Just what can be done, and whether the navy might alter its mechanism or methods, Mr. Hoover said he did not know.

The Commerce Department is without authority to restrict the navy stations from interfering with other radio users as the rules under which the present administration of radio is regulated specifically exempts the Government's own naval and military stations from civilian control. Nevertheless the Secretary hopes that some relief may be obtained through volunteer co-operation.

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Do not forget that this reliable bank pays compound interest on savings accounts and you can easily deposit and withdraw money by mail.

Start a Savings Account Now  
Next Interest Day Feb. 16  
Deposits ..... Over \$21,830,000  
Surplus ..... Nearly 1,750,000  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

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January and February Sale  
Beads, Candles, Calendars  
and Stationery, 1/2 Price  
4 pairs of our regular \$1.55  
Kaysor or Gordon Hose at \$5.00  
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Genuine English Broadcloth  
Full size, well made. A shirt that is a big value at

**\$1.35**  
3 for \$4.00

Made in collar attached or neckband in white, tan, blue, gray, sizes 13 1/2 to 18. Also a finer grade in a very handsome cloth at

**\$2.15**  
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Made same as above styles.

Notice: We will gladly send a sample shirt on approval to any readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

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MARK DOWN SALE  
of MEN'S and WOMEN'S

Seasonable shoes including many of this season's novelties, priced at  
\$3.90, \$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90

**WOMEN'S \$8.50 Street**  
Pumps in many leathers and patterns.  
Reduced to ..... \$6.90

**Men's Winter weight**  
grain leather, double sole Oxfords.  
Reduced to ..... \$5.90

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## SENATE CLOTURE TEST SCHEDULED

Hope of Court Debate Limit  
by Agreement Vanishes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Hope of limiting Senate debate on the World Court, without resort to the drastic cloture rule collapsed when opponents of the Court refused to assent to a unanimous consent limitation agreement.

The leaders of the anti-Court forces said they would accept no peace offer under the threat of the petition for cloture which had been filed. Unless the situation changes the Senate will vote Jan. 25 on cloture, and the pro-Court forces are confident they have the necessary two-thirds majority to adopt it.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, leader of the pro-Court forces, made a morning visit to the White House, where he acquainted President Coolidge with the situation. He said afterwards that the President offered no advice.

## INDIA GRANTS AIR SUBSIDY

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Jan. 23—The Government of India is granting the Imperial Airways, with which it has entered into an agreement, a subsidy of five years, subject to satisfactory performance. The Government's willingness to grant a subsidy represents a considerable advance of its attitude during the past five years.

**Houghton & Dutton**  
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**Our Annual February Furniture Sale**  
Begins Monday, Jan. 25th  
With Greatest Values in  
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Finer Furniture.

A sale so famous that this announcement will be a signal for action to those who know its money-saving possibilities. A sale that finds its heartiest welcome at the hands of those who are interested in better homes—in furniture that is reliable—that will give a lifetime of satisfying wear—that will retain its lustrous beauty.

Watch the Boston papers of  
Sunday, January 24

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## BRITISH RAIL ISSUE REMAINS

Negotiations to Be Reopened, Says J. H. Thomas—Attempt to End Deadlock

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The National Union of Railwaymen delegates, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, has now decided to insist upon two conditions for terminating the deadlock which resulted from their turning down the National Wages Board award. These are, firstly, the revocation of the provision which otherwise takes effect on Feb. 1, whereby new entrants and men promoted would receive less remuneration than those working alongside them, and, secondly, that the existing basic wages to be declared "irreducible minimum."

These demands do not revive the men's previous claim for increased wages all round, but stubbornly demand what they previously enjoyed. They will be discussed with the companies at a meeting arranged for Monday morning. The companies take a strong line in reply.

**Reopening of Demands**  
They claim that they are now entitled to reopen their own demands for a general wages reduction, and that it will not be possible to prevent this being done in view of the attitude of a large minority of their members, who have throughout opposed the acceptance of the Wages Board award.

The minority statement, it will be recalled, said that the present burden of labor costs not only "hampers the development and limits the activities of railways" but was also "detrimental to the public interest." This attitude received the support of the British Chamber of Commerce yesterday at Bath, where the chairman, Stanley Machin, expressed the general views held, as when he said that the Royal Coal Commission in-

quiry had shown the burden of "sheltered" wages was one of the main causes of the present difficulties.

**High Cost of Transport**  
It was chiefly responsible, he continued, for the high cost of transport which tended to "strangle" other industries, and until that was remedied there could be little hope of permanent improvement in the export trade. There was no doubt, Mr. Machin added, that the miners' troubles were largely due to the high cost of transport where the workers received a wage "altogether out of proportion to the rise in the cost of living."

In these circumstances doubts are expressed in informed circles, whether there will be much public sympathy with the railwaymen in the unexpected event of their persisting in their present demands, which it is recalled have been made contrary to the advice of their own leaders. J. H. Thomas announced this afternoon that arrangements have been made to meet the railway companies' representatives on Monday morning to reopen the negotiations, and that the delegate conference will reconvene on Monday afternoon to receive the decision.

## CHICAGO DAILY NEWS OFFICIALS ELECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Announcement is made here of official organization of the Chicago Daily News, Inc., new owner of the Daily News. Walter A. Strong, publisher and owner of a majority of stock in the company, issued the statement. Officers of the corporation are:

President, Walter A. Strong; vice-president and treasurer, Hopewell L. Rogers; vice-president and secretary, James L. Houghteling; directors, Mr. Strong, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Houghteling, Charles H. Dennis, George F. Porter, Sewell Avery, Laird Bell, Benjamin V. Becker and Robert F. Lamont. Walter L. Fisher will continue to be general counsel. Transfer of the title to the property has been completed and all details of the sale have been worked out and money paid to the trustee, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, it is announced.

## FIGURES SHOW FRANCE SOUND

Exports for 1925 Exceed Imports, but Position Since August Reversed

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Jan. 23.—Exaggerated ideas of prosperity in France should not be obtained from the figures of 1925 commerce just published. As a whole they are favorable, showing that the exports exceed the imports. Until the past two years such a credit balance of trade with foreign countries has not been registered since the beginning of the century. But excellent as the results are it should be noted that since August the position has been reversed and France has bought more than it sold in increasing proportions.

Owing to the downward movement of the franc, the prices demanded from France were recently augmented by nearly 70 per cent, while the prices charged by France were augmented by only 15 per cent. These observations are a necessary corrective.

**Margin on French Side**  
Nevertheless, the commercial exchanges for the year were good. The importations in round figures totaled 44,000,000,000 francs and the exportations 45,500,000,000 francs. There is a substantial margin on the French side, it is however, instead of reckoning in uncertain money one takes quantities it would appear that the importations were 9,000,000 tons below those of the previous year and the exportations only 800,000 tons above the previous year. Thus the purchases for the whole year have cost France 30 per cent more than in 1924, while prices obtained during the complete period were only 7 per cent higher.

Such an analysis shows that although France is still economically sound the critical moment has arrived and the fluctuations of the franc, the uncertainty of the political future and the unknown liabilities to America and Great Britain may produce a situation entirely detrimental to the interests of French traders. It is a mistake to suppose that a falling currency is necessarily advantageous to an exporter.

## Lesson is Appreciated

It is not true in the case of France. The difficulties of paying for imported materials more than counterbalance the presumed cheapness of manufacture. Happily the lesson of the past few months is appreciated here. Business men are far from disposed to accept the doctrine of inflation and its alleged advantages. They see that statistics prove financial decline, accompanied by economic weakness, and the foolish paradox which held honor is now refuted by the facts in France. Experts agree that vigorous financial reforms, restoration of the franc

and the readjustment of wages and prices are urgent and imperative. Meantime the political maneuvering over finances continues, and to explain the significance of the successive moves on the ministerial and cartel side would fill many columns. Moreover, it would be useless, for half a dozen moves every day cancel out six others. On the whole, Aristide Briand has scored many points in the preliminary skirmish and is tactically in a stronger position.

**Bourse Closed**  
Today the Bourse, according to custom, remained closed. In consequence of yesterday's strike on the Bourse, no business will be transacted for three days. The strike, which is unprecedented, is a protest against the cartel's proposed new stock transfer tax. The tax on Bourse operations has already exceeded the original figure by 12 times. It is felt that further augmentations will bring business to a standstill and destroy public credit.

It is evident that Paul Doumer agrees with this view, for he has referred to the possibility of business being driven to London, Amsterdam or Brussels, and the Paris Bourse closed.

## What They are saying.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE "The view that Asia gets of the West is their mind. It shows that of a Titanic power with an endless curiosity to analyze and know, but without sympathy to understand."

DR. FRANK CRANE: "If you see only the sordid, ugly and mean in mankind, it shows that you do not know how to look."

LEONARD P. AYLES: "Of the three causes that bring bull markets to an end—high interest rates, changed business prospects, and a return to realities—it is probable that the present bull market will end because of the third cause."

MISS CLARA ENEBUSKE: "Dogs are considerably like people; they respond instantly to appreciation."

BRUCE BLIVEN: "The public has the power to make the newspapers what they should be."

W. L. BUTCHER: "The boy with a desire for adventure can be of tremendous benefit to society."

MISS GAIL LOUGHLIN: "Women have no business to have a double job of work and housekeeping."

## ALLIES RETAIN RHINE FORCES

Action Places German Government in Awkward Position in the Reichstag

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The report received here that the Allies have not yet decided regarding a reduction in strength of the occupying forces in the Rhineland will place the new Government in an awkward position next Tuesday when it appears for the first time before the Reichstag, since the Conservatives will probably make this question a subject of debate following the Government's statement on its policy.

The Government is convinced that Aristide Briand wants to reduce the number of troops in the Rhineland, but is prevented from doing so. The number of allied troops, including the necessary personnel in the second and third Rhineland zones still amounts to 81,500 men, or only 4500 less than before Locarno, according to an official statement made here today. On the other hand, Germany now has a substantial number of troops in the Rhineland, nor any more public meetings forbidden. Moreover the system of district delegates has been abolished.

The Federal Commissioner for the Occupied Areas announced before the Reichstag committee on occupied territories today that no more unilateral acts have been committed by the allied authorities in the Rhineland, nor any more public meetings forbidden. Moreover the system of district delegates has been abolished.

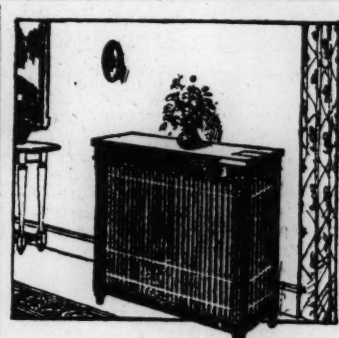
## LA FOLLETTE SEEKS COAL PROFITS DATA

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23 (Special)—Lasting settlement of the conflict between anthracite miners and their employers cannot be brought about except upon the basis of public records showing the profits of operators, says Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.), United States Senator from Wisconsin, in an editorial made public here.

It was this belief, Senator La Follette explains, that prompted him to introduce a resolution in the Senate asking a statement of operators' income tax payments.

## REFUGEE VILLAGE FOR MACEDONIANS VISITED

By Special Cable  
SOFIA, Jan. 23.—F. E. Webster, representing the "Save the Children Fund" of London, expressed himself



Harmony and beauty—protection of delicate walls and draperies assured when your radiators are equipped with

## SLYKER Radiator Furniture

Radiators are converted into useful pieces of furniture, harmonizing perfectly with your other furnishings, and positively preventing the "smudging" of fine drapes and delicate walls.

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## CITY AND STATE LIBRARIANS DISCUSS TRUSTEES' PROBLEMS

Charles F. D. Belden, President of American Library Association, Honored at Twentieth Century Club Dinner

In connection with the joint mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and Special Libraries Association of Boston which held sessions yesterday, a meeting of the trustees' section of the club took place today at the State House. Library problems from the standpoint of library trustees and the duties and training of trustees were the topics discussed.

The session at the Twentieth Century Club was in honor of Charles F. D. Belden, president of the American Library Association. Dinner was followed by an informal reception to Mr. and Mrs. Belden and later in the evening talks were made by Mr. Belden and Prof. Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Both Mr. Belden and Professor Donham strongly advocated the establishment of a business reference library in the downtown section as a co-operative undertaking by the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Tributes to Mr. Belden were paid by J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee of the Boston Athenaeum and former president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and Michael J. Murray, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library.

A feature of the afternoon session was a talk by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland of Harvard University on Bacon as an essayist, which was followed by readings. The selections

given were two of Bacon's essays, "Revenge" and "Marriage and Single Life"; "The Revolt of Mother" by Mary Wilkins Freeman; and the selection, "The King's Breakfast" from that modern classic "When We Were Very Young," by Milne.

A symposium was given in regard to how special libraries function. F. A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Company, instanced the industrial library; Miss Marion G. Eaton, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank, the financial; William Alcott, librarian, Boston Globe, the newspaper library; Miss Margaret Withington, librarian, Social Service Library, the field of social service, and D. N. Handy, librarian, Insurance Library Association of Boston, that of insurance.

Miss Eaton related a queer incidence of a check on a certain bank dated 1351 being found in an old Bible. It was brought to the Federal Reserve Bank with the request to locate the bank so that the check could be cashed. The bank in question was found to have existed for only six years, having then been taken over by another bank.

**IRISH AIRPLANE CLUB**  
DUBLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Saorstát, or Free State Government, has formed its first airplane club. Great Britain already has 60 such clubs, and there are two in Northern Ireland. British manufacturers have promised advantageous terms to the new club for the purchase of machines and the Governor-General, Timothy Healy, has announced his intention to support the organization.

## World News in Brief

New York (AP)—Madge Carrington Laidlaw, 9 years old, of Coalbrook, Conn., is heiress to personal property totaling approximately \$600,000, it became known when general guardians for her were appointed in Surrogate's Court. The source of the inheritance was not made known in the papers.

Tokyo (AP)—Dispatches from Korea state that a movement has been started by American missionaries there for establishment of a new university at Seoul. Considerable funds have been raised and it is hoped construction can be begun this year. The new university would be devoted to higher education for Koreans.

New York (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation has announced that a new company, the Standard Electric Sociedad Anonima, has been organized in Spain for the manufacture of telephone apparatus and equipment. The new subsidiary will have an authorized capital of \$3,000,000 pesos, or approximately \$4,500,000 and will be headed by the Duke of Alba.

Shamokin, Pa. (AP)—Mining coal in the backyard of Charles B. Zimmerman, here, brought to light the information that this year marks the one hundredth anniversary of the systematic mining of hard coal in this vicinity. In 1826 several hundred tons of coal were taken from the Channel of Shamokin Creek, a few yards from the Zimmerman operation.

Stockholm (AP)—By a high vacuum process, invented by a Swedish engineer, fresh-cut lumber is now "seasoned" in a day or less, sufficiently for the carpenter's bench. This green birch boards become ready for the finest furniture in 20 hours—spruce and pine in 30, and oak in 40. Such artificially "cured" lumber, moreover, is free from cracks, warps and "blue" spots.

**GOWNS, COATS, HATS**  
and Dancing Frocks Now Ready for Southern Wear  
**Radio**  
Opposite Copley Plaza Hotel  
450 Boylston Street, Boston

**MY ANNUAL  
GIFT OFFERING**  
which so many women in all parts of the country took advantage of last year, will again open  
**FEBRUARY FIRST**  
**THIS EXTRAORDINARY  
UNDERGARMENT VALUE**  
is described in my circular, mailed upon request.  
**Home of Kickinick Bloomers  
Combinettes**  
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
450 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON

**R.H. White Co.**  
Mail and Telephone Orders—Beach 3100, Boston

**The New 2-Way Golf Coat**  
**\$7.50**

**Wear it as a collarless coat**  
And the ingeniously designed collar folds inside the sweater—so you'd never guess it was there.

**Pull the collar outside**  
—and you've a jacket that looks quite different.  
In a lovely new silvery looking rayon and mohair combination, nearly as soft as thistle-down to the touch. Black, buff, silver, navy.



## A.T.C. Tires

Give you freedom from tire worries at an amazingly small cost

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3 1/2 Reg.	\$11.25	\$2.45
30x3 1/2 Super.	12.45	
32x3 1/2 Super.	15.20	3.10
31x4 Super.	16.45	3.60
32x4 Super.	18.75	3.70
33x4 Super.	19.35	3.75
34x4 Super.	20.00	3.80
32x4 1/2 Super.	24.70	4.25
33x4 1/2 Super.	25.35	4.35
34x4 1/2 Super.	25.95	4.45
35x4 1/2 Super.	26.55	4.55
36x4 1/2 Super.	27.25	4.65
33x5 Super.	33.00	5.60
35x5 Super.	34.25	5.80
37x5 Super.	35.55	5.90

SECOND FLOOR

## MISS HOLLAND

567 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston

## Clearance Sale of Dresses

for Evening, Street and Afternoon Wear

Sport Coats, Gowns, Frocks for Dancing, Knitted Suits and Dresses in Wool, Silk and Bouclé.



## Stocktaking sale

Monday, Tuesday and from 11 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Wednesday

Final Winter Stocktaking

Odd lots, broken sizes, accumulations

reduced 1/3, 1/2 and more

from original prices

No refunds—no exchanges—no mail or telephone orders—because of limited quantities.

## THE ROOSEVELT

Huntington Avenue and Forsyth Street, Boston

When you visit the Roosevelt you will see not only one of the newest and best apartment houses in the Back Bay, but also one of the first to place the appointments and conveniences of the finer apartment hotels at the disposal of those who seek moderate rent.

**Conveniences**  
All suites equipped for housekeeping; efficiency kitchens, incinerators, electric refrigeration, etc. One to five rooms, all outside rooms so planned that every one is bathed in sunlight morning or afternoon; disappearing beds, tiled baths. Large central courtyard.

**Location**  
Close to Opera House, Art Museum, Conservatory of Music, Symphony Hall and other educational and cultural centers. Ideal for business men, students, teachers, or parents desiring to be near sons or daughters attending Back Bay Schools or Colleges.

Compare the Roosevelt itself with any other new apartment house, match its equipment and appointments against any in the Back Bay—and then compare the rentals.

**HENDERSON & ROSS**  
289 Huntington Avenue  
Beach 4943  
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline  
April 1st 1926  
BOTH OFFICES OPEN EVENINGS



260 Tremont Street. Adjacent to Stuart Street. The High Class Building with the Low Cost Rental

## CAPITOL BUILDING Ready to Rent! Offices and Retail Stores

Entire floors of 8500 sq. ft. finished and sub-divided to suit tenant. Price from \$1.70 per sq. ft. upward. Small offices from \$2.25 per sq. ft. upward.

These prices include full service, and are unquestionably the lowest prices in any first class modern office building in the City of Boston.

Located equally close to the older business and retail district, and to the rapidly growing Park Square District.

Only 5 minutes' walk to 2 large garages, handy to subway stations, and convenient to South Station.

The Stuart Street corner is now the second busiest in motor traffic of the 24 entering avenues to the heart of the city.

Present tenants and lessees of the Capitol Building, including the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Truscon Steel Company, Fanny Farmer Candy Store, Louis K. Liggett, Griffin-Smith, Inc., and others, set a standard to which we shall rigidly adhere in the selection of our tenants.

**For Full Particulars Apply to**  
**JOHN H. NORTH**  
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## OFFICIALS TRY TO AROUSE PUBLIC TO STEM TAX WAVE

Mounting Costs of Civic Expenditures in Cities and Towns  
Due to a Number of Causes, It Is Pointed Out,  
Extravagance and Indifference Leading

With the mounting total of local public expenditure in Massachusetts cities and towns heaped ever higher by a number of causes, state officials are trying to focus public opinion in an effort to keep tax rates down.

Federal authorities are reducing taxes, Massachusetts has what is regarded as a reasonable state tax of \$12,000,000, and economy seems evident everywhere but in cities and towns. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, has called attention to the problem, and Governor Fuller has pointed out that large losses have been caused by laxity on the part of local officials. Theodore N. Waddell, state auditor, is seeking to have local audits installed in all municipalities, in an effort to instill economy and business methods.

The final tax figures of the Commonwealth for 1925, recently announced by Mr. Long, call attention again to the increasing burden of taxation. Showing an increase of \$14,834,355 over the preceding year, or a tax levy for purely local expenditures of approximately \$48 per capita, they lend support to the view that municipal taxes are rightly a matter of serious concern, and that their steady rise, in spite of extensive federal and state economy, is a problem worth of study.

**Popular Government Costly**  
According to William B. Munro, professor of municipal government at Harvard University, and author of several books on municipal problems: "The more popular a government becomes, the more costly it is. Year by year it assumes, in obedience to the popular demand, new functions, and having assumed a new function the government never drops it."

"Municipal governments follow what economists call the 'law of increasing costs'—in other words the larger the city's population the greater is the per capita cost of serving this population. "It might be thought that doing things on a large scale—in public education for example—would mean a smaller cost per unit; but this is almost never the case. The per capita cost of government varies directly with density of population. In a growing city, therefore, there can be no hope that the problem of ways and means will ever become simpler. . . . It is a futile hope. More industries and more people do not simplify the city's financial problems, but make them more difficult."

In the period from 1912 to 1922, the total sum of local taxes increased from \$75,112,030 to \$162,901,680. During that time there was a population increase of 14 per cent, the number of school children increased 26 per cent, the salaries of teachers and principals rose 162 per cent, and the cost per pupil 90 per cent. In 10 years the cost of providing education in this State more than doubled "because of new methods and activities, higher salaries, and increased cost of supplies." If we go back to 1905 we can trace further the rise in municipal taxation. In that year it was \$57,476,660, as compared with \$191,694,281 in 1925.

**Indifference to Economy**  
In attempting to account for the steadily increasing load of local taxes, Mr. Long points to the enlarging sphere of governmental activity, the indifference of the average citizen to the need for economy, the change in the purchasing value of the dollar, and the increase in the number of automobiles. "The trouble lies," he says, "in the municipalities, not in the state government which has already reduced expenditures to a minimum. I think it would be unwise for the press to advocate greater reduction on the part of the state. The problem of increasing taxation is not alone one of too much government, but of too little government."

"We have found that Government can do certain things better than private enterprise. We want good roads and bridges, schools and hospitals, and we have found that Government provides these better. We have grown more humanitarian, more desirous of providing better schools, better working conditions, higher salaries. But these things cost money and there is a limit to what people can pay."

"I am convinced that the average man has little interest in government, whether too much or too little; he doesn't think about it unless something goes wrong. If, after a snowstorm, the snow is not cleared from his sidewalk, he denounces the street cleaning department though he ought to feel like cleaning his sidewalk himself."

"He is not interested in economy as a principle, though he may be in favor of a neighboring state or town economizing. Perhaps he wants a new fire station, or a post office, and we find him voting for the man who will bring it to him. All this means greater taxation. A local government wants better schools and hospitals; it sees them in a neighboring town; but these things mean higher tax rates."

**Automobile and Taxes**  
The automobile is regarded by many to be the greatest single factor in the rising cost of government. It has led to great expenditures on roads, made necessary many more officials, greatly facilitated crime, increased the most of maintaining law and order.

On the other hand, in reply to those who demand a reduction in taxation, it is pointed out that vast changes for social betterment have been brought about, much of the money has been spent in public works and institutions of an enduring value, and when the change in the purchasing value of the dollar has been considered, the increase in taxation becomes relatively more apparent than real.

It is claimed that there is little reason for believing that the local tax burden will be lightened. Population in this State steadily increases and more and more people move to cities, to live in apartment and rooming houses. It is possible to show an economist that certain taxes are unwise, or excessive, far-reaching in their consequences, but the average

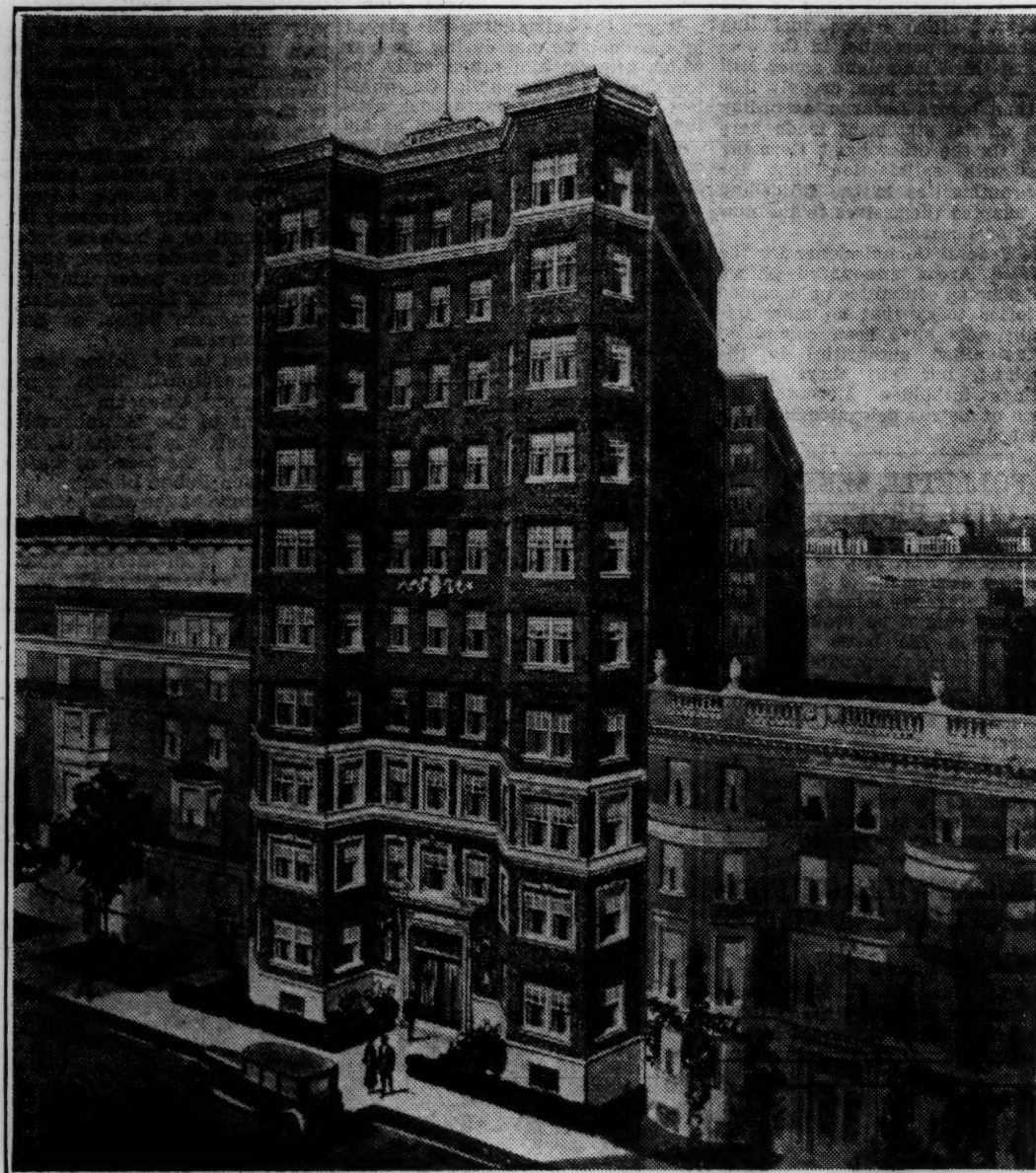
apartment house dweller probably does not feel that the excessive burden on real estate, for example, actually affects him.

And yet, in the final report of the Committee on New Sources of Revenue, Boston, 1921, we read: "A detailed study of the net earnings of 20 typical business buildings in Boston during the five-year period from 1915 to 1920 shows that the

government costs so much, that it costs so much to clean the streets, for example, but that they are cleaned so badly, considering the money expended. We will probably not be able to induce the voter to reduce taxes. His demands will increase. He does not pay proportionately. But we may be able to interest him in the need for getting full value for money spent in taxes."

"On the whole I think it is a good thing that the American people are not too much interested at present in saving money. We are called the most extravagant race on earth, but in reality we are the most penurious, because we are penurious of time and man-power, because we get things done. Some men waste a great deal of time in order to save a few cents. It is bad economy. We spend money because it saves time and time is precious."

## Ten-Story Apartment Home for 250 Beacon Street



Housekeeping Suite Building to Be Built by Henderson & Ross

## SOFT COAL ENOUGH FOR MAINE NEEDS

Dealers Report Less Than  
7000 Tons of Anthracite

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23 (AP)—Less than 7000 tons of American anthracite coal are in the bins of coal dealers in Maine, according to reports made here yesterday at a meeting of coal dealers from all parts of the State. Several thousand tons of foreign anthracite are in stock in this city.

The dealers reported in practically every instance that they had a sufficient amount of bituminous coal on hand to care for the wants of customers through the winter months. Henry F. Merrill, president of the State Coal Dealers' Association, and James C. Boyd, State Fuel Administrator, expressed the belief that a serious condition might develop as the coal supply of next year in the event of the prolongation of the coal strike.

## IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY WORK AMONG GIRLS STRESSED

Campaign to Be Conducted in Greater Boston to Correlate  
All Agencies for Greater Activity in Welfare Service

A campaign in the interest of girls' work that is designed to carry on for three years and to embrace the Greater Boston area will be launched Tuesday morning, when Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean Emerita of Simmons College, addresses a meeting to be held in Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street.

The meeting will be called at 11 o'clock, and will be under the auspices of the volunteer service committee connected with the girls' activities committee of community service.

The aim of this preliminary gathering is to correlate the various organizations, clubs, churches and individuals also who are interested in girls' work, and to impress upon them the important place that it should hold in the community. Its ambition is not to deal with any girl problem, such as police and social workers view it, but to interest the younger girl with such a variety of activities and occupations that she will fall to become a "girl problem," but will settle, instead, into her natural place in the community as she grows older.

Miss Arnold is said to be especially adapted to know the needs of girls, as she has worked with them for many years at Simmons College. Miss Marjorie Stickney, of the Blue Triangle, Y. W. C. A., will preside at the meeting and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, representing community service, will be the third speaker.

The committee in charge of the arrangements has recognized at the outset the scarcity of volunteer leadership and the need for greater intelligence on the part of all workers with girls. In order to provide for the emergency that this condition is bound to bring about, an appeal has been sent out for volunteers who

may give a certain amount of time each week to such work. Two training courses are being planned. The preliminary course is a spring course which will open on March 16, continuing for six weeks. This will be followed by a special course, later in the year. At the second course volunteers may take "elective courses" in whatever branch of work they seem best fitted or in which they are especially interested.

## RABBI LOUIS WOLSEY TO SPEAK AT FORD HALL

Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia will be the speaker at the Ford Hall Forum tomorrow evening, and will take for his topic, "Peace and Good Will Among Jew and Christian." Several years ago Rabbi Wolsey spoke at the Ford Hall Forum on "The Jewishness of Jesus." There will be the usual question period after his address.

Preceding the address, Iszo Glickstein of Temple Mishkin Tefila, accompanied by Nathan Rosen, will present a program of Hebrew and Yiddish music. The doors open at 7 o'clock, and the meeting begins promptly at 7:30. The public is cordially invited.

**MR. FORGRAVE A SPEAKER**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23 (Special)—William M. Forgrave, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, pointed out the dangers inherent in any move to modify the Volstead Act, declared that prohibition in Massachusetts has been splendidly successful, and urged revival of interest by church and prohibition interests as necessary to prevent modification, in an address at St. James Methodist Church last night.

## REAL ESTATE PLANS INCLUDE BEACON STREET APARTMENT

New Ten-Story Structure Overlooking Charles River  
Basin to Be Built by Henderson & Ross—Construction Projects Increasing

What housing experts say will be a very attractive addition to the Back Bay apartment house residence section will be the 10-story housekeeping suite building which Henderson & Ross of 208 Washington Street, announced today is to be erected as rapidly as possible at 250 Beacon Street, Boston. The new building for strictly residential purposes

Room is to be the social center of the new hotel, and to it a spacious and unusually decorated lobby will lead.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Jan. 19, 1926, were valued at \$11,494,700, according to statistics of building and engineering compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, and establish a new high mark for building operations in New England for any corresponding period.

Building operations for the week ended Jan. 19, as compared with figures for the corresponding period in the last 25 years follow:

1926	\$11,494,700	1913	\$1,896,000
1925	\$9,600,000	1912	\$1,878,000
1924	\$7,337,700	1911	\$1,829,000
1923	\$12,220,900	1910	\$1,835,000
1922	\$12,100,000	1909	\$1,811,000
1921	\$12,100,000	1908	\$1,803,000
1920	\$11,100,000	1907	\$1,741,000
1919	\$11,100,000	1906	\$1,741,000
1918	\$11,100,000	1905	\$1,741,000
1917	\$11,100,000	1904	\$1,741,000
1916	\$11,100,000	1903	\$1,741,000
1915	\$11,100,000	1902	\$1,741,000
1914	\$11,100,000	1901	\$1,741,000

The Boston Realty Trust has purchased for investment property at 348-350 Washington Street consisting of 3391 feet of land and a five-story fireproof building having an assessed valuation of \$526,000. The building is under a long term lease to the Raymond Sundicate Trading Company, its present occupant. William V. Fishel was the broker.

A long-term lease has been consummated from the trustees of Thomas E. Proctor to Shreve, Crump & Low Company of the entire property situated and numbered 324-334 Boylston Street, corner of Arlington Street and Providence Street. The lease was through Hayes & Read.

The property comprises a five-story-and-basement building with a frontage of about 80 feet on Boylston Street and 125 feet on Arlington Street, the whole being assessed at \$881,500.

This particular site is considered to be a valuable location for retail purposes in the Back Bay of Boston, and will offer as much space on the first floor as the present Tremont Street location of Shreve, Crump & Low Company has on all its display floors, whereas the window space is five or six times as large.

## FRANK C. SHEPHERD PROMOTED BY B. & M.

W. J. Backes Named Engineer  
for Maintenance of Way

Appointments of Frank C. Shepherd, now assistant chief engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to be chief construction engineer, and of William J. Backes, who resigned recently as assistant general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to be engineer in charge of maintenance of way, were announced by B. R. Pollock, vice-president and general manager, today.

Mr. Shepherd, who will have charge of the engineering and construction of all new projects of the railroad, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the class of 1892. He has been with the Boston & Maine since 1912 as construction engineer, valuation engineer or assistant chief engineer. He has had general charge of all the construction carried on by the Boston & Maine in the last eight years.

Mr. Backes, the new engineer in charge of maintenance of way, held this position on the New Haven for 10 years before his promotion as assistant general manager. He will have direct supervision of maintenance of roadway, track, bridges, and buildings, and responsibility for the inspection and safety of all bridges and structures.

Graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1899, he joined the New England Railway in 1906 as chief engineer after service on other roads. On March 1, 1913, he became engineer in charge of way of that road and of the New Haven, and he served as assistant general manager of the New Haven system from Dec. 1, 1923, until he resigned last summer.

## NEW SOUTHERN MILL TO START OPERATING

Pepperell Company Plant Has  
23,000 Spindles

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23 (AP)—The new mill of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company at Opelika, Ala., will start production Feb. 15, according to an announcement made by Russell H. Leonard, treasurer, yesterday. The mill will run a 60-hour-a-week night shift as well as day shift, giving it a total weekly production of about 130,000 pounds. Equipment consists of 23,000 spindles and 60 automatic looms, some of which were taken from the home mill at Biddeford.

Product of the Opelika mill will be almost solely coarse goods at present, it is understood. Several hundred employees already have been obtained, and it is planned to add more as soon as the output warrants an increase. The company provides housing accommodations for its workers, a practice almost generally followed throughout the south.

Success or failure of the Pepperell's southern unit will have a marked effect on the New England textile situation, it is generally admitted. The Pepperell Company is the first Maine concern to locate any of its plants in the south.

## HANFORD MACNIDER WILL VISIT BOSTON

Hanford Macnider, formerly national commander of the American Legion and now Assistant Secretary of War, will pay his first official visit to Boston Monday. He will inspect the various army headquarters here during the day and be the guest of honor and chief speaker at a dinner to be given at the Chamber of Commerce in the evening.

Federal Express from Washington and immediately after breakfast will call on Governor Fuller at the State House and on Mayor Nichols at City Hall. Later he will visit the Army Base, the quartermaster depot, the chemical warfare and district ordnance officers here and the Water-town Arsenal.

## SCENES OF ENGLAND ARE LECTURE THEME

Frederick Parsons Talks at  
Boston Library

Cathedrals and the scenic beauty of England were the subject of a lecture given by Frederick Parsons, fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, now a resident of Newton, which brought a large audience to the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Thursday evening.

In addition to the array of architectural and scenic views contained in some 150 slides, many of them excellent examples of pictorial art, there was an occasional rarity such as Shelley's cottage and the interior of Cardinal Wolsey's chapel royal at Hampton Court.

The slides were largely the personal work of the lecturer, as he both took the photographs and colored them. The value of the lecture is epitomized in the lecturer's comment that "you teach history that your sympathy may grow continually wider and that you may be able to realize past generations as you do the present, sorrowing for them when they failed, triumphing with them when they prevailed. One cannot live a life manfully without a wide world of sympathy and love to exercise it on."

## B. U. BUSINESS COLLEGE ALUMNI PLAN REUNION

Graduates of the college of business administration of Boston University will gather for their annual mid-winter reunion on Feb. 4, when a dinner will be held at Hotel Westminister, James H. Moseley of Boston, president of the alumni, has announced. A business meeting will precede the dinner.

Among the guests of honor will be Dean Everett W. Lord of the college, Prof. Charles E. Bellatray, and Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the department of journalism. Harry E. Cryan, alumni member of the university athletic council, will speak on the athletic situation. In charge is a committee headed by Miss Pauline Sawyer of Boston.

## Rogers Family Benefactions at Fairhaven Are Increased

Old Fort Phoenix Presented to Town by Mrs. Urban  
H. Broughton as Memorial to Father Who Gave to  
Community Many Buildings and Improvements

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—The town of Fairhaven, birthplace and long the summer home of Henry H. Rogers, is to have a memorial park presented by Mr. Rogers' daughter, Mrs. Urban H. Broughton of London, England. In memory of her father, who gave to Fairhaven many buildings and improvements, Mrs. Broughton has purchased old Fort Phoenix from the Government, and the land about the historic stronghold will become a town park.

Mrs. Broughton was Clara Leland Bedford, the second of three sisters. She spent the summers of her girlhood in Fairhaven, and with her sisters and brother, H. H. Rogers, made several gifts to the home town which have not been recorded. She was married in New York in 1895 to Urban H. Broughton, an Englishman, who had come to Fairhaven in connection with the installation of a sewerage system presented to the town by Mr. Rogers. Since 1912 she has made her home in England, where her husband is a member of Parliament.

Mr. Rogers lavished gifts on the town of his birth. The Town Hall, a handsome structure of red brick, with an auditorium was one of his benefactions. He built the Millicent Memorial Library, named for his youngest daughter. The Unitarian Church, with parish house and parsonage was built by Mr. Rogers as was the Tabitha Inn.

He presented to Fairhaven the high school and the Rogers Grammar School, a waterworks system and sewerage plant. The income from the water system was deeded to the library to maintain that institution. He purchased the old town pond and made it into Cushman park.

Practically all the roads constructed in the town in Mr. Rogers' time were of his giving, and he built a stone approach to the bridge connecting Fair Haven and New Bedford. A hall for Taber Masonic Lodge was another gift.

The history of Fort Phoenix, now to become the Rogers Memorial Park, goes back to Indian days. The first fort was built before 1775 on what was known as Noholpet Point, and in 1776 the fort was manned by

order of the Massachusetts Legislature. It was attacked by the British in 1778 and suffered heavy damage. The fort was named Fort Phoenix in honor of Maj. Israel Peabody of Wareham, who fought the British off from Fairhaven after they had captured the fortifications. When it was rebuilt later it was called Fort Phoenix.

The fort was reconsecrated after the war of 1812, and during the Civil War it was manned by a New Bedford force. In 1873 it was turned over to the Fairhaven selectmen for care, although still remaining in government possession.

The purchase for Mrs. Broughton was made by the town selectmen under authority of an act of Congress authorizing the sale of several military reservations. An article for acceptance of the gift by the town will be included in the warrant for the annual town meeting, Feb. 6.

## SCOTSMEN CELEBRATE BURNS ANNIVERSARY

Burns songs held the stage at Mechanics Building last night, when a concert marking the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the Scottish poet was held by the Boston Caledonian Club. In addition, there was bagpipe music and Highland dancing. Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, extended the greetings of the city, and Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, represented Governor Fuller.

## BAR ASSOCIATION WELCOMES GUESTS

The Boston Bar Association was host today at an informal luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce Building to three visiting judges, Robert von Moschizaker, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Carroll T. Bond, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and Joseph L. Bodine, Judge of the United States District Court at Trenton. Discussion of common problems of judicial administration followed the luncheon.

## New Fabrics For Spring

The showing by the more exclusive producers at the style show in New York gave further indication of the trend of fashion toward these new fabrics.

## New Silks | New Cottons

Soie de Shantung

Bordered

Dress Patterns

A new note for this season. Made of rough crepe yarns, they have all the appearance of shantung and the added quality of soft drapiness that is obtained in crepe de Chine. Suitable for general utility dresses, ensemble costumes, cape coats and blouses.

Single Dress Patterns of exclusive styles. They are of French and Swiss Voiles, embroidered and printed.

\$5 to \$15 a dress pattern

We are showing four qualities and as many weights. The color assortment is large.

Swiss Novelty Voiles

Large variety of designs in charming colors of Copenhagen, gray, orchid, rose, navy; also black and white.

Prices \$2 to \$4.50 Yard

at \$2.50 per yard

Washable Silks

Wash Silks are no longer limited to white and light shades. Now we have black, navy and the wanted medium shades, also stripes, checks, borders, bands and prints.

Printed Broadcloths

Selected styles in large variety of designs, stripes, all over prints and novelty effects.

69c to \$1.75 yard

## New Woolens

Forstmann & Hufmann Sports Fabrics

CANDIA, a refined tweed, either in plain colors of pastel tints or mixed weaves where pastel tints are used with gray yarn.

MIRROLEEN, the superlative in wool dress materials. Light in weight, resembling a heavy crepe de Chine. In all the charming pastel shades, also navy and black.

KASHMELITTA, petit-point weave, light weight and just enough of the mixed weave to lend style and still retain the exquisite colors.

FORSTINETTE, canvas crepe weave and worsted finish brings this into the more dressy range.

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FASHIONABLE DRESS  
PATTERNS

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## PUBLIC CONTROL RESULTS SOUGHT

Contractors' Association Asks Accounting of Government in Industry

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23 (Special)—The Associated General Contractors of America, before closing its convention here, adopted a resolution to co-operate with other industries in revealing the purposes and results of public business ventures on the part of the Government. It also recommended the enactment of laws requiring operations conducted by public forces to be fully accounted and that "full information as to the cost and wastefulness on projects built by public forces be given to the public whenever possible."

Other resolutions advised against the use of surety bonds, by owners either public or private, urged establishment of contacts with responsible groups in other industries to gain support in modifying lien laws, and urged continuation of safety methods to curtail accidents. Revision of lien laws to make responsible contractors was urged. The purpose of the contractors is to level out seasonal inactivity by en-

couraging winter work, and architects as a body are working toward the same goal, it was pointed out in a discussion of construction during the winter months.

The following newly elected officers were inducted into office: J. H. Ellison, Minneapolis, president, to serve one year; Nat McDougall of Portland, vice-president-at-large, to serve one year; George S. Watson, Dallas, Tex., vice-president, zone four, to serve three years; and James E. Cashman, Burlington, Vt., Walter H. Gahagan, Brooklyn, D. B. Fables, Minneapolis; Robert J. Potts, Waco, Tex.; J. W. Mann, Oklahoma City; H. W. Baum, Salt Lake City, directors to serve three years; F. J. Twiss, Los Angeles, director to serve one year.

**RIVADAVIA BEGINS TESTS**

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 23 (AP)—The Argentine battleship Rivadavia, which began a series of standardization runs over the Rockland course yesterday, resumed the trials early today. It was said that the battleship would put out to sea on extended time runs immediately after today's test was finished.

**CITY MANAGER NAMED**

AUBURN, Me., Jan. 23 (AP)—Frederick W. Ford Jr., engineer in charge of the public works at Methuen, Mass., was yesterday elected city manager and superintendent of streets of Auburn, at a salary of \$5000 a year.

## TRADE COMMISSION'S VERSION GIVEN IN ALUMINUM INQUIRY

Huston Thompson, Democratic Minority Member, Denies "Political Propaganda" Charge, and Says New Complaint Follows Delay of Department of Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, conducting the Senate Judiciary Committee's investigation into the case of the Aluminum Company of America, drew from Huston Thompson, Democratic minority member of the Federal Trade Commission, the statement that the directorship of the Department of Justice in acting on the charges in the 1924 report of the commission has led to the pending complaint against the commission and on which hearings will be held in February. Mr. Thompson, Democratic minority member of the commission, made the following charges against the Department of Justice conduct of the case:

1. That the same company on whose complaint the present action of the Federal Trade Commission is based had in 1922 registered charges with the Department of Justice, alleging acquisition of monopoly in certain lines by the Aluminum Company of America, and violation of the 1912 consent decree, and that the department decided there was no case.

2. That the department requested the Federal Trade Commission to hold up its complaint until its own investigation was completed. This was done until July 15, 1925, when in the absence of any final action by the department the commission voted unanimously to issue a complaint against the company. The present case, it was stated, involved both alleged violations of the consent decree, which would come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, and practices against which the Federal Trade Commission could issue a "cease and desist" order.

3. That the attention of the Department of Justice had been called to the alleged violations of the consent decree by the Aluminum Company of America by the Federal Trade Commission and by numerous complaints filed with the department during the last few years, but that no action had been taken on these charges.

The specific charge on which the Department of Justice was requested to act in 1922, Mr. Thompson told the committee, involved alleged control of aluminum and castings by a 25-year lease of the Aluminum Manufacturers Company, Inc., in which it already owned 45 per cent of the stock.

**Allegations "Identical"**

"The allegations on which the Federal Trade Commission today issues its present complaint are identical with those on which the Department of Justice refused to act. Much of the evidence, Mr. Thompson said, consists of material submitted to the committee in 1924, on the eve of the national election was 'political propaganda.' This charge, he declared, is effectively met by the fact that two reports on the same subject had been sent to the Senate, one of these when it was not in session.

The importance of the charges of unnecessary delay by the Department of Justice is based on the fact that it has been left to the Federal Trade Commission to take action, while the department has continued its investigation for over a year since the original report was sent to it.

The Federal Trade Commission, it is held, can go no further than a "cease and desist" order to control the future action of the company. It can do nothing about past violations of law, in which the Department of Justice is the only body that can act.

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## CANADIANS HEAR STATUS DEFINED

Mistress of Her Own Destiny, Says British Envoy at New York Dinner

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, addressing the Canadian Society of New York at their annual dinner, emphasized the fact that British interests are everywhere bound up with the maintenance of world peace.

He said that he was honored to hold the high place of official Canadian representative in Washington, but recognized that his tenure might be short since there was a question of the approaching break of that great body which we used always to call the British Empire but which it has become more recently the habit to style the British Commonwealth of Nations. "I confess that my past I never look at it from this point of view at all."

**Canada Her Own Mistress**

"Once we have accepted definitely and irrevocably the fact that Canada is mistress of her own destinies—and I think that fact has now unquestionably been accepted—I see no reason to complain if she should wish to appoint her own agent to deal with Canadian affairs in Washington where indeed there is a large volume of Canadian business to be transacted."

Referring to the British North America Act of 1867 the Ambassador quoted the memorable words of Lord Carnarvon, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in introducing the act in the House of Lords. "We are laying the foundation of a great state—perhaps one which at a future day may even overshadow this country (England). But, come what may, we shall rejoice that we have shared neither in its decline nor in its fall, and that we have shared in its growth and its greatness. We are in this measure setting the crown to the feet of a nation which more than a quarter of a century ago we gave them and therein we remove, as I firmly believe, all possibilities of future jealousy and misunderstanding."

**Sees No Sign of Break-up**

Sir Esme went on to say that he saw no sign whatever of the political break-up of the British Empire, and added that its members were coming more and more to live in mutual understanding. The various dominions, each developing their own nationhood along their own lines, could only be a factor to the Old Country.

"The only thing," he declared, "that would be really a cause of sorrow and, as I believe a great misfortune for the world, would be a breaking of the partnership in anger as occurred 150 years ago with this great and now, God be praised, friendly country."

If, however, such a thing as the disintegration of the British Empire were by any chance to occur, Sir Esme said it would mean the disappearance of a power which is almost a necessity for the maintenance of world peace, because world peace is its own first and fundamental requisite. The chief of British interests, the Ambassador summed up as peace and again peace, and always peace.

**PAWTUCKET ELKS LODGE RULER RESIGNS**

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 23 (AP)—The sixty days' suspension of the charter of the Pawtucket Lodge of Elks was followed yesterday by the voluntary resignation of Exalted Ruler William W. Woodcock. The charter was suspended by the Grand

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Exalted Ruler, William H. Atwell of Dallas, Tex., following charges of prohibition law violations.

Lodge officials unofficially said that the suspension was due to the conduct of certain members of the Elks Home here, administered by the lodge and now closed for the 60 day period. It was announced that plans for a new lodge building would not be halted by the suspension. The Pawtucket lodge was organized in 1904 with 100 members, and now has a membership of about 1500.

## COLONEL COOLIDGE NOW HAS TELEPHONE

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Jan. 23 (AP)—President Coolidge now may talk directly with his father any time of the day or night, simply by picking up a telephone receiver in Washington and calling "Plymouth 5000."

The line was installed in the Coolidge home yesterday. Previously, the same connection was available through an instrument in the hall over the general store, across the road from the Coolidge place. The telephone there was in the same room used by President Coolidge immediately after he took his first oath of office.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION LEADERS TO SURVEY STREAM POLLUTION

Study Will Base Legislative Recommendations—Resolutions Indorse Coastal Water Law and 10-Year Program for Chain of National Forests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation was urged at its final session to take as closely into account how the various parks and forests and public grounds could be made most available to the public for wholesome recreation as to the manner in which possession of such areas could be obtained and a resolution offered by Paul McGahan on behalf of the American Legion to that effect was adopted.

The human element should not be overlooked in the great plan which the conference has for national, state and municipal co-operation in promoting the recreational resources of the United States, it was urged by Mr. McGahan, Murray Hulbert of New York, and others.

At the dinner which terminated the conference Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, made an appeal for efforts to stem the pollution of inland streams and coastal waters. Streams not already polluted should be protected, he averred.

**Stream Pollution**

Some of the delegates to the conference would go farther than the Secretary of Commerce in protecting the streams against pollution. Prof. Henry Baldwin Ward of Illinois insisted that even the polluted streams which Mr. Hoover was willing to let go could in many instances be reclaimed.

The conference went on record as endorsing a preliminary survey of the extent, causes and growth of aquatic pollution, for the special purpose of recommending effective means for the reduction of this growing menace. It indorsed the adoption of a law covering coastal waters and the adoption of similar measures covering inland streams and lakes.

Other resolutions included: Indorsement of the 10-year program for a chain of national forests encircling the centers of population and industry and involving the acquisition of:

(a) 2,500,000 acres in economic units in the Great Lakes region.

(b) 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres in the White and Appalachian mountain regions.

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(From the Arkansas Gazette)

Little Rock, Ark.

A BOBTAILIED passenger train, carrying four passengers, dashed across Arkansas like a runaway meteor, breaking all previous records for speed and leaving in its wake a startled populace that gaped in wide-eyed amazement.

The sleepy afternoon quiet of

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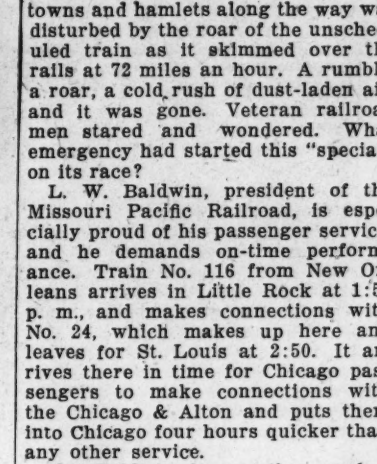
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## LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS FAVOR APPALACHIAN TRACT PURCHASE

Chicago Convention Protests Legislation Which Would Open Large Areas of National Forests to Grazing—Guarding Park Scenery Is Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Purchase by the Federal Government of vast tracts of virgin forest, together with surrounding regions of lower slopes, watersheds and woodlands, in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, for recreation use, is approved in a resolution passed here at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of Landscape Architects, which has headquarters in Boston.

Protest was expressed against threatened legislation permitting exploitation of Smoky Mountain region forests of Tennessee.

This association of men, whose profession is "to make the world more beautiful," went on record as strongly opposing any plan for sheep and cattle grazing interests to obtain legislation which would give them a hold on grazing rights over large areas of national forests. Peril to timber growth, water courses and danger of erosion are seen if the grazing rights are given.

**Capital Plan Indorsed**

Indorsement was given to the Washington (D. C.) Plan Commission proposed development of the capital. A plan under consideration includes on the committee four landscape architects, a city planner and a city engineer, it was announced.

This group also indorsed the National Arboretum Bill, now before Congress, for establishment of a vast preserve near Washington, D. C., where plants and shrubs for American parks may be cultivated. This plan would eliminate greenhouses, which are at present considered by the group to be unharmonious with the other scenery at Mount Hamilton, it was explained.

Possibility that enthusiasm for automobile touring "may make motor camps of state parks and smother the legitimate chief purpose, preservation of scenery," was suggested by James L. Greenleaf, of New York City, in the president's address.

"The national parks are getting really too popular for their own good," commented Mr. Greenleaf. "There is no longer need for advertising recreational aspects of them but there is need for emphasizing respect for their scenery. Growth of the state park movement is astounding and it needs direction."

**Park Movement Indorsed**

"Motor camp grounds must not supplant the state park movement. It is for our society to take a leading part in championing the same and some progress has been made toward this. One of our members is now actively spreading sound views about the proposed Great Smoky Mountain and Shenandoah National parks. We must take part in all local activities, be present at regional conferences and otherwise exert an influence for good in shaping of this widespread parking impulse and make our training felt."

Mr. Greenleaf commented that the

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## LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS FAVOR APP



## EARLY CLOSING OF LEGISLATURE NOW PREDICTED

Important Issues Well in Hand and Short Session Now in Prospect

When the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature convened on Jan. 6 the prediction was generally made that it would be a long one, the difficult issues before it would entail much controversy, that work of the session would be of considerable constructive importance. Today, as the second full week of the session closes, opinion has swung to the opposite view, the few great issues before the legislators are said to be well on toward temporary settlement, and an unusually early closing date is predicted on every hand.

A prominent member of the Legislature has analyzed the leading issues before the session under five headings:

First: the loop highway or intermediate thoroughfare, circling Boston's congested downtown, to be built at an expense of about \$27,000,000. Although the bill has the strong support of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Nichols is understood to be at least hesitant on the issue. Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is working hard in opposition to the highway, and his efforts are said to be building up a great deal of sentiment against the project. Passage of the bill would be regarded as a considerable surprise.

The second great project is the construction of additional metropolitan water reserves and equipment in the Ware River basin, to cost about \$29,000,000. During the present session the matter has been referred to two committees: not only to the Committee on Water Supplies, where it has been studied previously, but to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, where it is an entirely new project. It is expected that the latter committee, being little informed on the plan, will ask for more time for study of the project. Reference to the next annual session is freely predicted for the bill.

Last year the Legislature had a recess committee studying problems of the Boston Elevated Railway, and in its report an extension of the period of public control to 30 years is recommended, as well as a reduction in dividend rates to be paid stockholders. Now it is said that the Governor believes that such a limited period would be of little value in stabilizing the future of the railway.

Prevention of Crime  
A fourth and perhaps paramount problem before the Legislature involves some sort of action to change criminal law and prevent crime. Legislative hearing on all bills relating to the problem was set for the first week in March.

Judicial authorities, state executives, many lawyers, professors, and others interested will appear, and numerous reports must be considered. In view of the diversity of the evidence which will be presented to the committee on the judiciary, many predict confidently that a commission to study the problem will be appointed, as is urged in one bill.

Several members would be chosen by the Legislature, others would be appointed by the Governor. That a commission will come from this year's legislative efforts seems to many observers the most likely result.

The fifth problem involves classification and salaries of state employees. Hearing is set for Feb. 16, and counsel on both sides of the dispute are already lined up. The matter is so vital to the state service, and of such political import, that the appointment of a recess committee to study the matter thoroughly during the winter recess is expected by many at the State House.

Thus the leading issues before the Legislature apparently show signs of being well on toward settlement, temporarily at least. More than 200 bills have already been considered in committee, and work has been expedited in an unusual fashion, legislators say. An early adjournment would be welcomed by all concerned, and would be hailed, perhaps, as the most valuable contribution of the Massachusetts Legislature to governmental efficiency and economy. As a sort of precedent, it would be regarded as a permanent contribution to Massachusetts political administration.

## GOVERNOR TO CUT SPEECH REQUESTS

A survey of the diary of Governor Fuller for last year shows that he received 1800 invitations to speak at various events and accepted 381, or an average of more than one a day. Invitations continue to pour in on the Governor and, because of the strenuous hours in the State House, he has decided he will have to curtail his night speeches in many instances.

## GEORGE C. MORTON NAMED

At the annual meeting of the Carpenter-Morton Company, held recently, the following officers were elected: George C. Morton, president; A. Irving McLaughlin, vice-president; William E. Gilmour, treasurer. Silvanus Smith was elected a new member of the board of directors. Mr. Smith has been with the company for 28 years. He represents the company as traveling salesman for 10 years after which he was store manager. For the last two years, he has served as manager of the industrial department.

## CURTAINED SERVICE OPPOSED

Leon M. Conwell Mayor of Somerville has written the department of public utilities asking that Somerville be joined with Arlington and Bedford in opposing the proposed change in schedule on the Boston & Maine where it is proposed to take off a number of trains. The hearing will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

## CLUB WOMEN PLAN CHORAL FEDERATION

Mrs. Marian L. Higgins will open her house at 54 Beacon Street, Boston, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2:30, for the music committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. F. Otis Drayton, the chairman of music, will preside.

Invitations have been sent to all clubs in Massachusetts within a 20-mile radius of Boston to send their choral chairman and chorus conductor to consider at this time the definite formation of a State Federation of Women's Clubs Choral Societies under the direction of a professional conductor. As Mrs. Higgins will be at Lake Placid, she has invited Mrs. Guy W. Currier, Mrs. Will Leonard Lowrie, wife of the consul-general of New Zealand, who is visiting here, Mrs. F. Otis Drayton, and Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman to act as hostesses in her absence.

## CHANNEL PLANS TO BE REVIEWED

Real Estate Men to Hear Developments at "Harbor Dinner"

Latest developments in the Government survey of Dorchester Bay, between Squantum and Boston Harbor, relative to the dredging of a 30-foot ship channel, will be discussed by Lieut. W. L. Medding of the district engineer's office, United States Army, at a "Boston Harbor Dinner," to be held by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on Friday evening, at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Tentative plans have been made for the construction of a great steamship and railroad terminal upon the promontory adjoining South Boston and long known as the "Cow Pasture." The proposed terminal is on the property of the New England Terminal Trust, of which Henry B. Day, Edward Hamlin, George P. Hamlin, Willard Welsh, and Ellis L. Gates are proprietors.

This property is on the western shore of Dorchester Bay, within 2 1/2 miles of City Hall and connected with the business section of Boston by wide and well-paved streets. It abuts directly on the roadbed of the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and is in connection with every railroad entering Boston by means of the existing belt line running through Westpole and South Framingham, thence to Lowell, and thence to Boston over the Boston & Maine.

The "Cow Pasture" property is nearly a mile in area and has a running waterfront of more than a mile and half; there is now a channel to it of from 18 to 44 feet in depth at low water.

In addition to the survey referred to, Maj. Francis K. Newcomer, United States engineer of the Boston district, will conduct an economic survey to determine the benefits that will arise from deepening the channel, and will hold a public hearing on the matter. His reports will be submitted to the Secretary of War, who will transmit them, together with the recommendations of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors to the congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors. James A. Gallivan (D.) and Louis A. Frothingham (R.), Representatives from Massachusetts, among the proponents of the present survey.

## A Cobbler's Shop of Colonial Days



Interior of an Old Cobbler's Shop Reproduced as Part of the Jubilee Celebration of Jordan Marsh Company. The Building is Reproduced From One Found Near Boston.

## Wellesley Holds Winter Carnival

Snow Battle, Ski Jumping, and Other Sports Featured in Annual Festivities

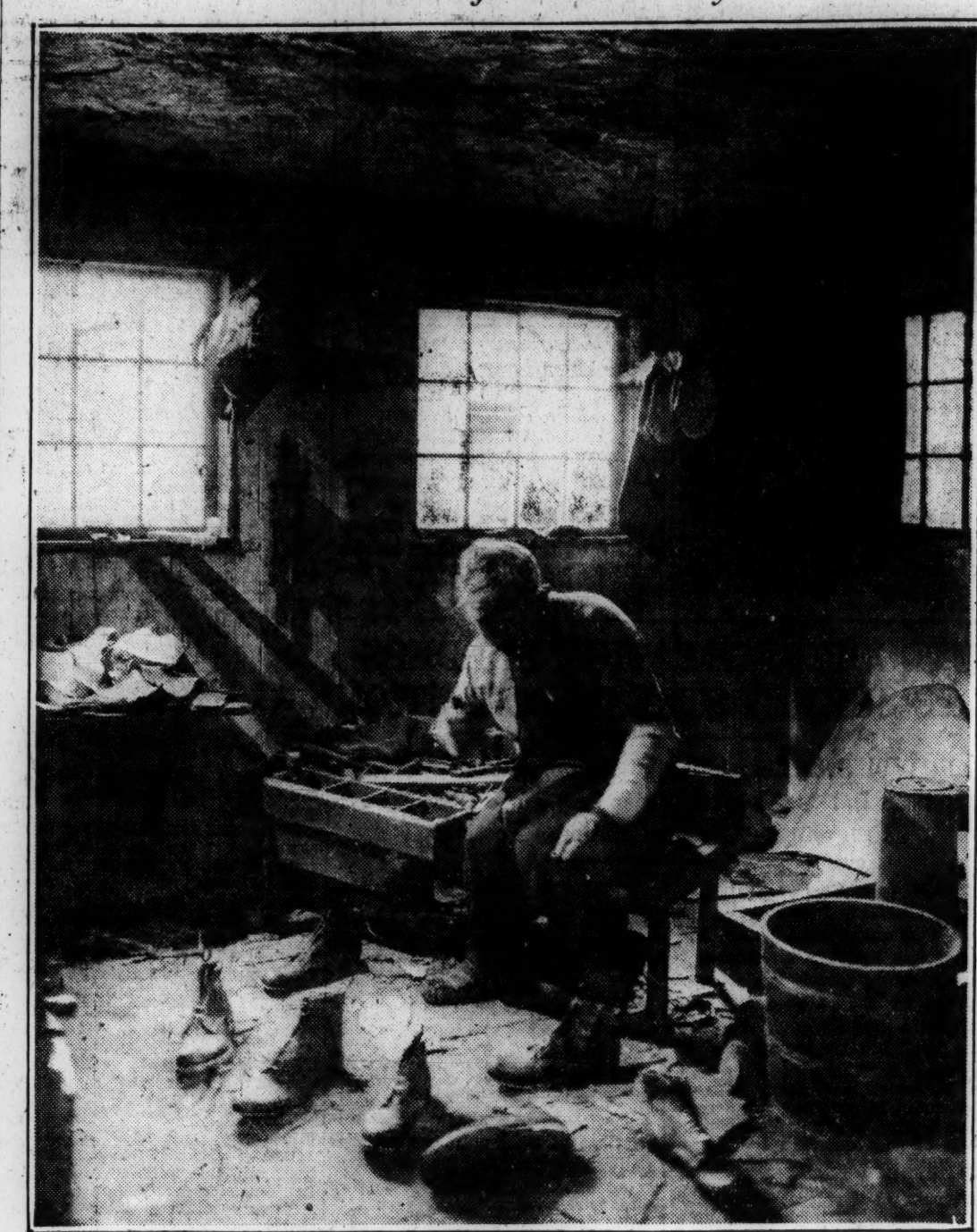
WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—Wellesley College students gathered on the snow-covered lawn of Tower Court this afternoon for the celebration of its fifth annual winter carnival, under the auspices of the Outing Club. Opening the program, the freshmen and sophomores, each represented by 10 of their sturdiest members, enjoyed a snow battle.

Following this, four class teams took part in skiing contests on the snow-covered lawn. Exhibition skiing by Miss Marion Fairfield, 1928 of Haverford, N. H., and Miss Margaret Towne of Berlin, N. H., was one of the features of the carnival. Miss Towne holds five cups for ski-jumping, and has competed in carnivals at Dartmouth, Manchester, and Quebec.

The carnival was characterized by its impromptu character. Since weather conditions are always uncertain, the date for the event is never set more than a week ahead, and contestants have little opportunity to practice.

In charge of the general arrangements were Kathleen Scudder '26 of New Brunswick, N. J., head of the Outing Club; Althea Pease '26, Brookline, Mass.; Rosalie Drake '27, of Washington, D. C.; Frances Hamilton '28 of Detroit, Mich.; and Natalia Jova '29 of Newburgh, N. Y.

## A Cobbler of Colonial Days



Interior of an Old Cobbler's Shop Reproduced as Part of the Jubilee Celebration of Jordan Marsh Company. The Building is Reproduced From One Found Near Boston.

## Romance in Shoes Shown in Old Cobbler's Shop at Jordan Marsh

Reproduction of "10-Footer" Brought From Holbrook, Mass., Contains All the Crude Tools and Appliances Used by Bootmakers of Early Colonial Days

That the 10-foot cobbler shop, which is part of the exhibition in the shoe department of the Jordan Marsh Company, should not so long ago have been characteristic of the establishments where all the shoes in America were made, save only those few which were brought across the Atlantic, seems an incredible thing to the hundreds of persons who daily peer through its small windows and explore its tiny interior. This little shop is one of the most interesting of all exhibits in the Jordan Marsh display.

All the implements contained in it were used at some time or other in shoe shops near Boston. The old stove, the two large benches, a small bench, a leather roller and many tools are curious and interesting. In some instances comparison with modern implements shows that little change has been made in the latter, while others now seem so crude the wonder is that fine work could have been done with them. Most of the articles shown in the shop are considerably over 100 years old. The small stove used to warm the place is very interesting, being of a type that is seldom found today even in museums.

Called "10-footers" because of their size, which was about 10 feet square, the average shop from which came the shoes of the day were small affairs, although some were larger than 10 feet. In these little shops the shoemaker often toiled alone, but sometimes had the company of two or three other shoemakers or apprentices. In "A Short History of American Shoemaking," F. A. Gannon describes these little shops as being heated with a salamander stove, about which the shoemakers gathered, "tossing their shins."

The windows and the doors were loose and the walls were not plastered. The lighting of the shop was as primitive as the heating. A few small dirty windows admitted little sunlight. On dull days and at night candles were used. Shoemakers used an ingenious rigging for holding the candles. This consisted of a long piece of wood, with a hole in it so that it could be moved to the right or left. At the end was a hollow in which to insert the candle.

The shops were cluttered with odds and ends. No sense of order was preserved. A tub of water was kept for soaking the leather. In these shops the dainty footwearer of fashionable ladies was made as well as the serviceable boots for men. Compared with the light, well-ventilated factories where shoes are made today it is difficult to believe that these little shops could have been in working order within the memory of men and women of today. Like the little red schoolhouse, it is an object of the history of the recent past. From the crowded condition of cities this to produce a single pair of shoes in the old way took a long time. The old way puts out hundreds daily.

On the stage in the candlelight concert in the assembly hall yesterday afternoon was a harpsichord, a beautiful instrument in excellent condition and tone. Played to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gideon, their old-time songs it was sweet and quaint, but when used by Gideon for a rendition of "The Moonlight Sonata" one began to appreciate the richness and variety of tone of the modern piano. The harpsichord was lent for the performance by Ernest Dane. Standing on one side of the stage was a spinnet, once the property of Ludwig von Beethoven. It is now the property of Alexander Steigert.

The next jubilee program is to be given in the assembly hall on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.

## FORD ACQUIRES ANOTHER FARM

Lamson Estate of 50 Acres and House at Sudbury Bought for Son, Edsel

Through the purchase of the George H. D. Lamson farm of 50 acres and farmhouse, more than 200 years in existence in Sudbury, not far from the Wayside Inn, Henry Ford has acquired a rural colonial summer home for his son, Edsel Ford. In an account of the acquisition of this estate, the Boston Herald says that Mr. Ford's holdings in the town of Sudbury now total about 2000 acres.

These purchases, starting with that of the Wayside Inn, include the Lamson farm, the old Walker Homestead in the Parkman Plains part of the town, "Burkroft," adjoining the Old Nobscot Home and the ancient Benjamin Parmenter House, which Mr. Ford bought shortly after he got possession of the Wayside Inn. These acquisitions include many old farm buildings and an old-time water-powered gristmill which, it has been reported, Mr. Ford plans to have restored and capable of grinding the grain.

Mr. Lamson declined to discuss the details of the purchase. Mr. Ford's son will not take immediate possession of the estate, but will allow the present owner plenty of time in which to vacate. At the same time, Mr. Lamson has retained all of the ancient colonial furnishings of the colonial farmhouse, with its dark and cumbrous rafters and crossbeams which was built to meet the requirements of New England weather. It has been reported that Mr. Ford paid about \$60,000 for the estate.

Old Sudbury residents say that the Benjamin Parmenter holdings of colonial days. It is back of but not far from the Wayside Inn and reached by the Dutton Road which leaves the main highway just beyond the Inn. It is rumored that Mr. Ford will extend the Dutton Road to the Boston Post Road about the time that he will be having the half mile of main highway removed by the State about 500 feet from the Wayside Inn, thereby eliminating the curve in the road before the one-time New England public house. It is estimated that the road improvement and re-locating will cost Mr. Ford about \$200,000.

One feature of the Lamson farm is the training ring for horses on the place. It is a fenced-in affair with a series of seven jumps and a Liverpool. Mr. Lamson owns and keeps in his stables on the farm 22 head of fine saddle horses. It is expected that Edsel Ford will retain the training ring and its improvements, as he is an admirer of fine horses, and will probably keep a string of his own on his Sudbury estate.

## MISSIONARY IN CHINA TELES OF CONDITIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The United States must either order its war vessels from Chinese waters or must quickly quadruple its naval strength there and supplement this force with land forces and marines, according to the Rev. William A. McCurdy, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chang-king, Szechwan Province, in a report to the Board of Foreign Missions and which has just been made public here.

He declared that missionaries and other white persons in China must spend for protection either upon a long absence of arms or upon a much stronger armed force than is there now.

## BANGOR SEEKING AIR LINE ROUTE

Hopes to Link Up With Portland, Boston, and Hartford in New System

Negotiations for a fourth city link-up in an all-New England air transportation system, to be in operation late this spring, adding Bangor, Me., to Portland, Me., Boston and Hartford, Conn., were completed between Robert H. W. Lowell of the Maine Aerial Service, Inc., of Bangor, and Gilbert G. Emerson of the Travel Air Sales Corporation and Boston Airport Corporation here today.

The Morse Field, two miles outside Bangor, is to be enlarged and renamed the Bangor Airport. The Bangor Chamber of Commerce and civic organizations are forming what is expected to be the largest chapter of the National Aeronautic Association in the East and public subscriptions to the airport fund are being made.

Mr. Lowell, a war-time flyer and a native of Bangor, came to Boston to testify before the Legislature on the need for the extension of the Boston Airport lease. He visited the Boston Airport today.

"A chief function of our company," he said, "is to link up Bangor to Boston. We are as General Mitchell said when he landed a flight of 23 Martin Bombers and two De Havillands at Morse Field in 1923, the logical air mail and aviation terminal of northeastern United States. Through our link-up with the Boston Travel-Air airways system, we will carry our service through to such towns as Orono, Me., Oldtown, Lincoln, Lucerne-in-Maine, Moosehead Lake, and other places where sportsmen, summer residents, and emergency year-round express will make lines profitable."

Arrangements are under way for a demonstration flight from Bangor to Bangor about Feb. 1, at which time a ground school with 50 pupils is to begin classes in Bangor under the Maine Aerial Service auspices. The Boston airplane will be used to give rides to directors in the new company and to advertise the new Bangor airport. The field at present has 89 acres, and 50 adjoining acres are available, if found necessary by increased commercial activity this summer.

The Bangor Airport will become a chain in the New England Airways system, whether the Maine group take the local distribution agency for Travel-Air planes or not.

When the snows are cleared away sufficiently in the inland New England towns and cities, the Boston Airport Corporation plans an airways demonstration tour, with government ships invited to accompany the Travel-Air planes in visits to the leading cities and towns. Chambers of commerce are being asked to co-operate, and the tour is intended to focus public attention upon the need for landing fields in all the large centers of population in New England.

## WELFARE SOCIETY SEEKS NEW MEMBERS

Needs \$22,000 to Continue Social Service Activities

The Family Welfare Society of Boston, established in 1879 as the Associated Charities, will begin its annual membership drive next Monday for new contributors to its philanthropic work. It reported today that \$22,000 is needed in addition to money already received and usual renewals from former contributors, to make up this year's budget of \$118,000.

In appealing for the co-operation of the public in this enterprise officers of the society explained that their main purpose is to help needy families with special attention to definitely constructive work. The society aims to find causes of distress and re-establish a basis of self-support.

To conduct this service the organization has a network of 14 district offices, covering the city, with 66 professional and 335 volunteer workers. During the last year they visited 3303 families, comprising 15,000 persons. Among the activities carried on by the society are many classes for training professional and volunteer workers, a project to which it gives particular attention. The society also conducts a bureau for aged women and last year 123 were cared for by the bureau. It runs the social service exchange, a sort of reference index, to which any society may refer, to find out what others are doing for the individual, and avoid duplication. It has a committee on social conditions and legislation, which collects and interprets social facts and supports beneficial legislation.

Among the underservers of the society are Alvan T. Fuller, Governor Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and Malcolm Nichols, Mayor of Boston.

## NEW HOME PLANNED FOR CHICAGO OPERA

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—A permanent home for the Chicago Civic Opera Company, which would be self-sustaining, was predicted by Samuel Insull, chief sponsor of the company and chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Insull, in a certain speech after the annual gala performance for guarantors of the opera fund, said that the old Auditorium theater, traditional home of grand opera in Chicago, would soon have to give way before more modern buildings, and that the opera would have to look for another home.

In reviewing the season now closing, Mr. Insull said that, while he was not yet able to give detailed figures, the guarantors of the opera fund would be called upon to pay about the same amount as they did last year. Disappointing attendance during the early part of the season was rapidly changed as the season progressed, until the last three weeks have seen the largest crowds in the history of Chicago opera.

ROBERT FROST AT AMHERST  
AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 23 (Special)—Robert Frost, poet of New England life, and at present mem-

ber of the faculty of the University of Michigan, is visiting Amherst College for two weeks, during which he will hold informal conferences with members of the student body interested in prose or poetry writing. Until he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, Robert Frost was a member of the English department at Amherst. He will give a reading of his poetry before members of the college on Jan. 28.

## ANTI-VACCINE SUIT IS FILED

Bill in Equity in New Hampshire Court Returnable on February 8

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23 (Special)—The constitutionality of the so-called vaccination law is to be tested in the Hillsborough County Superior Court next month as the result of a bill in equity filed by Ernest Cram, in behalf of his minor daughter, Eloise, against the Manchester School Board and Supt. Louis P. Eaton.

The suit is the result of the refusal of the school authorities to permit Eloise Cram to attend the public schools until she has been vaccinated in accordance with the State laws.

An answer from the defendants is required in Superior Court on Feb. 8, according to the writ which was served on Superintendent Benzel and Vice-Chairman Allan M. Wilson of the board of school committeemen. Attorney Henry J. Eaton of Rochester has brought the action in which he "prays that a writ of mandamus issue to the defendants commanding them to receive the said Eloise into the public schools and to teach her in accordance with the law."

Although the bill affects the case of Eloise Cram, particularly, it will bring a ruling from the State's tribunal on the question of the legality of the vaccination law. An attempt to abolish the statute was made in the Legislature of 1923 without success.

The writ filed contains the statement that Eloise Cram is past eight years of age and entitled to attend the public schools, that she did attend school in November, 1925, and was not vaccinated. In that same month, according to the writ, the defendant excluded her and refused to allow her to be educated.

The plaintiff desires that she be educated and that the reason she is refused admission is because she is not vaccinated.

"The vaccination consists of performing a surgical operation by injecting a poison the ingredients of which are not known into the body," the writ states, "and the danger to her life and health and the plaintiff will not permit it done," the writ continues.

The plaintiff further adds that any law that requires his daughter to be vaccinated deprives him of the liberty, health and happiness guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States.

EDUCATION OF  
ADULTS, TOPIC

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed out. Once started in continued education, when the immediate need is satisfied along vocational lines, new interests arise. The student becomes ambitious for still further education along that line or in some allied subject, or something entirely different, perhaps, such as literature, art, the general sciences, or specific interests of some kind.

It is the aim of the Dooley school, Dooley said, to anticipate these interests and arouse it by offering courses that are not only vocational or technical, but cultural and in many instances tied up with affairs of the community or general current interest.

So it had come about that men and women 50 and 60 are enrolled in extension courses of the divisions. Mr. Dooley explained, with an average age of 33 years. Instruction is given in group and individual lecture courses and correspondence, he said. As an illustration of the effort made to make the teaching practical he said that teachers of the adult alien were themselves being given instruction in Italian in the very same way that they are teaching English to foreign born. It was found to make them more understanding and sympathetic with their own pupils.

The story of adult alien education in Massachusetts was told by Miss Lila Neves, supervisor for the New Bedford School Department. She said that enrollment in New Bedford classes had increased 1000 in the last two years, and that they were getting the older as well as the younger adult in their classes. Newly organized classes were bringing opportunity to learn English to women who had been in the United States from seven to 22 years. One man had lived in the United States 25 years and never before had attended school in this country. The federal census shows that Massachusetts has 450,000 aliens she said. 125,000 were illiterate. Last year 38 cities, 35 towns and 126 communities were giving adult alien education of some sort.

## CANADIAN BUSINESS ON UPWARD TREND

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23 (AP)—Canada's total trade in 1925 aggregated \$2,161,000,000. This was an increase of \$295,000,000 over 1924. Imports were \$890,000,000 or an increase of \$82,000,000, and exports (Canadian) \$1,271,000,000 an increase of \$213,000,000.

## REPUBLICANS PLAN BANQUET

Massachusetts Congressional Delegation to Be Guests of Honor

Republican members of Congress from Massachusetts will be among the guests of honor at the annual dinner given by the Republican State Committee to members of the Massachusetts Legislature on Feb. 10, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be one of the speakers, and in a few days' announcement of another speaker of national prominence will be made. As Feb. 10 is the date named in the Senate for starting to limit debate on the World Court measure, there may be some question about the attendance of Massachusetts senators at the dinner.

Frequently at annual dinners of the Republican State Committee announcements of considerable political importance are made, and some political observers have been led to expect that Mr. Butler will announce his candidacy for a second term this year. Others expect that he will withhold his announcement until after adjournment of the Legislature. The statement has been made in political circles that in view of the vital importance of the 1926 election in Massachusetts, with William M. Butler encountering opposition in the senatorial campaign from David I. Walsh, announcements may be made at the dinner tending to strengthen the Republican position in next fall's campaign.

It has even been said that some strong Republican may be called into service to combat Mr. Walsh, but the majority of opinion reflects this view, and expects that the dinner on Feb. 10 will rather be an effort to give impetus to the Butler campaign.

Whatever the political significance of the dinner, those interested in Massachusetts politics are looking forward to the summer and fall as an open season for campaigning more strenuous than in any recent bye-election.

Members of the Washington delegation who have been invited to the dinner include Mr. Butler, Frederick H. Gillett, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, now Senator; Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, George B. Churchill of Amherst, Frank H. Foss of Pittsburgh, George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Mrs. John A. C. Russell of Lowell, A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester, Henry I. Thayer of Wakefield, Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Robert Luce of Waltham, Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Joseph Martin Jr. of North Attleboro, and Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable.

## CLUB TO ASSIST FOREIGN TRADE

New England Exporters Plan Series of Meetings to Stimulate Business

Speakers and their topics for the meeting of the New England Export Club, next Tuesday night, at which a new plan is to be tried out in effort to expand foreign commerce, have been announced. The plan is to have 14 members of the club make five-minute speeches on the various phases of export procedure, in sequence.

The speakers are to include: Edwin C. Johnson, of H. A. Johnson Company, on "What Export Will do for the Small Manufacturer"; V. E. Parmenter of the Denison Manufacturing Company on "How to Decide What Products are Exportable and How to Make a Market Analysis for These Products"; Harry E. Horn of Walter M. Lowney Company on "How to Choose Between the Four Ordinary Channels"; Ernest W. Hatch of the Carr Pastener Company, on "Sources of Credit Information"; R. B. Currier of the Walworth Company on "Terms of Payment"; Harry R. Ripley Jr., of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on the same topic as Mr. Currier; Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "Building a Product List"; Robert B. Capon of Whittemore Brothers Corporation on "Appointment of Agents and Distributors"; C. J. Mooney of the Firestone Appliance Rubber Company, on "How to Pack for Export"; Walter M. McKim, commission expert manager, on "Shipping and the Export Order and Export Department Records"; Howard C. McDuffie of the First National Bank, on "Banking Procedure"; C. H. Powell, of the company of that name, on "Insurance"; James Gilbert, publisher, on "Exporting."

In calling this meeting, following dinner in the main dining room of the Chamber of Commerce Club, officials point out that slow progress is necessary in building up an export trade but that such business is particularly helpful to small manufacturers, who, contrary to some opinions, can engage in export trade in a small way and gradually build up a large volume of sales.

## YOUTH PLEDGE TO LAW LISTS 200,000 NAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Rolls of more than 200,000 signatures of American young men and young women who pledged themselves to work for law enforcement and observance in their own communities and to uphold the Constitution of the United States have been collected during the last 12 months at an estimated cost of the W. C. T. U. at Evanston, Ill.

Under direction of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, director of the Young People's Branch of the national organization, the signatures have been collected.

Surveys are now being made by the younger element in the association in Indiana, Ohio, Delaware, Illinois, Connecticut, Missouri and Massachusetts to learn specific facts concerning benefits of prohibition in those states. The investigators are surveying actual accomplishments of prohibition in their own communities.



## REALTORS' HEAD ANNOUNCES TOUR

New President of National  
Association to Make Trip  
in February

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23 (Special)—Robert Jemison Jr., new president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has announced plans for his initial trip of inspection of real estate boards. He will make his first trip in February, accompanied by Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary.

They plan to visit Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and Chicago. At New York they will attend a meeting of the better building committee of which Charles G. Edwards, retiring president, is chairman. At Chicago there will be a session of the Program Committee in preparation for the general convention in Tulsa in June.

Mr. Jemison was enthusiastic in his comments on the mid-winter conference here. "The outstanding feature," he said, "was the progress made in our educational plans. Our working laboratories are our seven specialized divisions." The plan was tried out here for the first time of having a round table discussion. At the next conference, it is now

planned to have an authority of recognized standing lead the discussion on some subject of general interest at each round table.

Both Mr. Jemison and Mr. Edwards were generous in their praises of the conduct of the conference here and of the New Orleans hospitality. The local committee made limited preparations for 500, but when descriptions of the events planned were broadcast, reservations suddenly doubled the expected number and the plans had to be entirely recast with little time in which to do it.

Announcement of the personnel of the nominating committee showed, in addition to three named previously by the conference, Charles G. Edwards, New York; H. R. Ennis, Kansas City; I. B. Hiett, Toledo; Frank Ryan, Los Angeles; W. H. Gardner, Winnipeg, and J. W. Hannauer, St. Louis.

The delegates spent some time inspecting the city of their hosts. A trip up and down the river and through the industrial canal, with a stop at the international trade exhibition, the "show window of the world's commerce," occupied 300 of the realtors and their wives while several score others played in a realtors' golf tournament.

Others, with Col. Marcel Garsaud, Levee Board engineer as "Ballyhoo announcer," had a yacht ride on Lake Pontchartrain, while Colonel Garsaud explained the reclamation project of his board in which thousands of acres filled in with hydraulic dredges, is to become the show residential section of the city.

## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Jan. 10

PARLIAMENT, in spite, or rather because, of the financial difficulties and the recurrent government "crises" is chiefly anxious about the method of its election. It has foreseen that there may be an appeal to the country and therefore the deputies are anxious to settle immediately the vexed question of Scrutin de Liste or Scrutin d'Arrondissement. Throughout the history of the Third Republic one has seen the Chamber deciding first for one and then for the other system of voting. Before the war there were single member constituencies (Scrutin d'Arrondissement) and after the war multiple member constituencies with a sort of proportional representation (Scrutin de Liste) were adopted. The single member constituency is simple and there is much to be said for it. Against it, however, it is urged that local influences become too strong; a candidate may be elected because he promised a new parish pump, and his Parliamentary activities may be practically confined to the obtaining of the promised parish pump. The Scrutin de Liste, however, leads to electoral combinations which may work out badly. At the last consultation of the people, the Socialists, who are revolutionary, and the Radicals, who are "bourgeois," agreed to figure on the same lists. They won the elections together and thereafter felt themselves bound to each other. The Parliamentary machine was thus falsified and thrown out of gear. If there were true proportional representation the Scrutin de Liste might be admirable but the complicated counting with its quotients and averages is intended not to give proportional representation but to give additional rewards to the party which happens to be leading. Now that the Bloc des Gauches is breaking up probably the majority of deputies want to revert to the Scrutin d'Arrondissement by which a single member is elected in each uninominal constituency.

### Dissolution, a Possibility

This matter is regarded as urgent because in the opinion of many good judges the solution of Parliamentary difficulties may be a dissolution. Certainly many of the members shrink from such a drastic denouement. The Radicals above all are afraid of facing the electors for they have been in power since the middle of 1924 and instead of improving the franc, reducing the cost of living, diminishing taxation, as they declared they would, they have hitherto utterly failed to tackle the financial problem, and while the franc is falling and the cost of living mounting there is nothing but talk of huge additions to taxation. Undoubtedly the general public is inclined to blame the Radicals. It does not cast its memory as far back as the régime of the Bloc National: it does not stay to examine whether the causes of the present troubles are to be found in the Bloc National administration. In point of fact the Bloc des Gauches has a special responsibility. If it had shown more courage and foresight; if it had set to work with a will, the situation might have been considerably better than it is today. The Socialists on the other hand think they have sufficiently detached themselves from the Radicals to win support at the polls. As for the men of the Center and of the Right they believe they would increase their numbers if the country were called upon to vote again. It is rarely that France has general election at any other than at the stated intervals of four years, and it is therefore erroneously supposed abroad that such irregular general elections are impossible. They are provided for in the Constitution and a Prime Minister might easily, if there were a deadlock, suggest to the President the need of a dissolution, and if the Senate agreed—as it would—the Chamber might be dissolved. A dissolution is therefore one of the possibilities of the near future.

### Anti-Parliamentarism

Camille Desmoulins, the famous revolutionary of 1789, has given his name to a new club which has been founded by a politician of the Left but which nevertheless is gaining adherents of the Right. Its program is distinctly anti-parliamentary. Anti-parliamentarism has grown in France during the past year to an extraordinary extent. There has always been an undercurrent of hostility toward Parliament in France, but this current is now swollen and is certainly not underground. The Club Camille Desmoulins demands the dissolution of Parliament, but it does not demand a new Parliament on the traditional lines. It asks that power shall be placed in the hands of a small group of men who will not be affected.

he afraid of taking initiatives, who will assume every responsibility, and who will act as a Committee of Public Safety. This group would organize a "Ministry of Affairs," the ministers being chosen for their technical qualities and acting under the orders of the Committee of Public Safety. Afterward there would be a convocation of the Etats Généraux. How would the Etats Généraux be chosen? It is not clear from the program of the club, but presumably the various corporations—the chambers of commerce, the professional associations, the trade unions and so forth—would elect their members to sit in an assembly at Paris. This is a curious movement that should be carefully watched, for it is part of the greater movement against Parliament and in favor of a dictatorship. The club professes that it is not Fascist, but it requires no effort of the imagination to foresee that the moment a Directorate is set up a Dictator is almost certain to issue from it. Parliamentarism is understood in different ways in different countries. In France it has never been altogether satisfactory. Unquestionably it is possible to conceive changes and reforms, but it will be unfortunate if in the process France should find itself saddled with a Dictatorship.

### A Model Home

American industry is offering a gift to the French people of a model home. It is to be exhibited in Paris in February. The house, which was shipped in 326 sections, is composed of 10 rooms, including a laundry, beautifully fitted with American-made furnishings. This house is sent by the American Committee of the International Exhibition of Household Appliances and Labor-Saving Devices. In France it has already been enthusiastically described. It is regarded as gracious and ample, at once comfortable and elegant. It contains all the practical conveniences that are far better known in America than in France. There are no vain ornaments or heavy hangings, but there are sober and solid pieces of furniture and a hundred electrical appliances which simplify daily life. It is understood that the house as it stands cost \$100,000. Its history is told as follows: Albert Broissat, the chief of the American section at the Exhibition of Household Appliances, constituted a committee of friends of France with the object of inducing American exhibitors to give France the benefit of the remarkable development of domestic devices and after some deliberation it was decided to bring to France a complete model house with all its fittings. Undoubtedly the French public will inspect the American home and will derive much profit from it.

### French Colonies

From time to time there is talk of selling the French colonies. It is argued in certain quarters that the external debt could be paid out and the financial position of France relieved if some of the colonies were relinquished. The writer does not, however, consider that such talk will result in action. On the contrary there has been produced a profound emotion in France itself and above all in the colonies by the various projects and there is general reprobation for the campaign. In the first place if the smaller islands were sold they would bring in sums which would be regarded as derisory and altogether insufficient to compensate France for this mutilation of its colonial empire. As for the larger French dominions such as Indo-China, West Africa, Madagascar, the French "ntilles," they contain an immense latent wealth which France thinks it is perfectly capable of developing itself. Moreover, to attempt to dispose of them would create international complications. The three possible buyers are England, the United States and Japan. Now it is obvious that Japan could not contemplate without uneasiness the installation of the United States in Tonkin, and England would raise objections to the admission of America or Japan into the French possessions. Australia and New Zealand might also be stirred. Superior to these considerations perhaps is the shock to French sentiments by the proposal to break up France—France which is, as is often repeated, one and indivisible. It is protested that populations cannot be transferred in this manner. Instead therefore of attempting to "realize" the colonies in this crude manner, it will be preferable to pursue the efforts to make the most of them in the interests of France, to develop their potential riches, enabling them to supply to French industry the raw materials of which it has need. In any case it is extremely improbable that the French will permit such bar-gains as are occasionally outlined to be effected.

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Trianon, a rosy shade—vert luisant, springtime green—cliquot, a rich champagne—citron, the yellow of early blossoms.

New colors, yes, but no more new than the fashions of these nightrobes, vest chemises, step-in chemises and step-in drawers themselves. Of crepe de Chine or georgette.

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## New French Costume Slips

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Size, 72 x 72 inches . . . \$ 6.75, \$ 8.75 and \$10.50

Size, 72 x 90 inches . . . 8.50, 10.75 and 12.75

Size, 72 x 108 inches . . . 10.00, 12.75 and 14.75

Napkins to match, per dozen . . . 7.50, 10.50 and 12.75

Towels, hemstitched linen huckaback, room size, per dozen . . . 11.00, 12.50 and 15.00

Sheets, hemstitched linen, per pair . . . 12.75, 16.00 and 18.00

Pillow Cases, hemstitched linen, per pair . . . 3.50, 4.25 and 5.00

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200 Pairs colored plaid all-wool blankets, per pair . . . \$10.00

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150 Lamb's wool filled. Covered with solid color striped sateen . . . 8.75

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Sturdy weaves. Beautiful designs

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of large dimensions. Very attractively priced.

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FIFTH FLOOR



## COPULOS NEXT TO FACE LEADER

## Past Meetings Do Not Lead Followers to Expect Check

[illegible]

Otto Reiselst.....	55	29	23	30	555
A. H. Kiecheler.....	53	39	18	26	376
W. L. Copulos.....	53	39	18	26	376
G. L. Copulos.....	42	46	10	35	477
F. E. Maupome.....	29	53	11	27	354

*Special from Monitor Review*

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—What can G. L. Copulos of Detroit, continuing on the road next week, do to stop the advance of Otto Reiselst of Philadelphia in the billiard game?

Reiselst, who has won the Cushman-Bell Billiard League? Followers of the race cannot hope for much of the record of previous encounters between these contenders proves a safe guide.

In previous Copulos meetings this season he has won 12 games, lost 12. This is in line with last year's performance, when Reiselst at the critical stage of the race took three of four meetings from Copulos, forcing him out of the first place he held months ago. Last season's New York crowd claimed the championship.

Reiselt maintained this pace this week by dividing a six-game series with A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, former champion, who is in second place, while Copulos concluded a series with J. M. Layton of Milwaukee by a double victory, and then divided his first four games against A. K. Hall of Chicago.

After visiting Philadelphia the first three days of the week, Copulos invades Cleveland to meet P. E. Maupome. The latter is in the midst of a

sudden rally. He took five out of six games from Hall recently and followed by capturing three of the first four encounters with Kieckhefer.

Maupome's improvement is the feature of the race. He has been fixed in last place for two months, but if

he keeps up his present activity he may climb out over Hall, who is next to last. The latter has already lost 10 more games than Maupome, but holds a higher post because he has won 12 more.

Kiechfer continues on the road, visiting Hahn and Layton the first and last of the week, respectively. Hall contributed the high run of the week with 12 against Copulos. The pace is speeding up somewhat with more games being played under 50 innings.

## Doubleheader On at Arena Tonight

Boston Athletic Association sextet, led by George Owen Jr., will tackle the

the strong Knickerbocker A. C. team from New York in one part of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association doubleheader scheduled at the Boston Arena tonight, and Pere Marquette,

The other local sextet, will play the St. Nicholas club in the other home game. Both teams are expected to be seasonally promising. The Knickerbockers already hold the decision over the "Inland" since they, since the first day, when the New Yorkers were defeated, 5 to 1, by the Marquette and tied on Sunday, to the Eastern League, and they are confident that they can be defeated. The Eastern officials awarded the game between the two teams to the Knickerbockers, but to the latter, despite the former actually winning, because the locals used the Eastern League's rule, which regulated nine days before the contest.

With added time for practice these New Yorkers are expected to become stronger and stronger and many close followers of the Eastern League see a victory for them in the near future. Their teams, in their conquest tonight.

The Unicorn went down to defeat before the eyes of the visitors. The Nova Scotia champions, Truro, at the Arena last night by a score of 5 to 1. The visitors were not so lucky. The first-time skaters were constantly on the offensive and that proved their best

spectacular saves, but it must be said that, although Owen played two periods for the B. A. A., he missed several sure goals, which is unusual for the former Harvard athlete.

TRURO BOSTON A. A.  
Smith, lw. ....rw. Taylor, Sayles, Bailey  
Murdock, Ryan, c.  
                    E. Hodder, Cabot, Hutchinson  
Kuhn, Murdock, rw. ....lw, Rice, Scott  
Fraser, Elliott, ld. ....rd. Owen, Ellison

Hopper, rd. . . . .ld, Stubbs, Dunlop  
Guinan, G. . . . .g. Hooper, Langley  
Score—Truro Hockey Club 2, Boston  
A. A. 1. Goals—Kuhn, Smith for Truro;  
Hodder for B. A. A. Referee—A. G.  
Smith, Boston, Time—Three 15m. periods.

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## McDIARMID'S RINK FURTHER ADVANCED

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ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23 (Special)—Peter McDiarmid, the star Winnipeg skip, advanced his rink in the dash for northwest conspiel honors at the St. Paul and Minneapolis winter day sports day.

McDiarmid advanced to the semifinals of the Scott-Graft event, one of the big competitions of the spliel. He also is in the lead with a commanding margin for the Grand Aggregate goal of all the curlers.

McDiarmid defeated his fellow townsman J. T. Haig in his feature victory and he also defeated the star of the rink, Richard Wade.

George K. Labatt of Minneapolis kept a familiar distance from the nonors also and still is in the running for the Grand Aggregate.

In the News event, Duluth and St. Paul will have things out, today, when Richard Wade of Duluth meets Drake

**STANFORD RIFLE PLANS**  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Rifle Club of Stanford University has decided to hold a telegram meet with the University of California freshman team, and also will enter a team in the National Rifle Association intercollegiate meet, to be held during February and March. The

ture of the match with the "Conformers" freshmen is April 10. In this a seven-man team will compete at Stanford, but only the five highest scores will be counted. The team for the N. R. A. meet will be chosen from among students in the university, on the basis of practice scores. In the test meet only the five highest scores will be counted. Targets will be scored on the local range with the .21 caliber rifle, and the scores sent to Washington, D. C., where the national winners will be announced.

**McNALLY RELEASED**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The New York American League Baseball Club announced yesterday the release of Michael McNally, one of the most traveled players in baseball, to the Buffalo club. McNally is a utility man, having played more or less successfully at every position except pitcher and catcher. He recently went around the circle from the Yankees to the Red Sox to Washington

nd back to the Yankees.

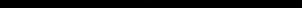
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## HOUSE OF LORDS SCANS SLAVERY

Viscount Cecil Says Great Trade Has Almost Completely Ceased

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Slavery among backward peoples in Africa and Asia is being gradually eliminated. This fact was evident in the last debate on the slavery question in the House of Lords.

The chief speaker for the Government was Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who said:

If we look back 100 years or a little more to what the slave trade really then meant, to the incredible horrors which it involved, I think that we are entitled to say that, at any rate in that respect, the world has made very great progress. The slave trade, in the sense in which Wilberforce understood it, no longer exists. You may find here and there a native dog carrying a few slaves across the Red Sea or things of that kind, but as a great institution, backed by vast capital in the Western States of Europe, and involving the most terrific horrors, the slave trade has been abolished.

Commissioner Appointed.  
Regarding recent developments, associated with the signing of the international convention against slavery, Lord Cecil said that a slavery commissioner had been appointed to study the best means of accelerating the disappearance of domestic slavery in the Sudan.

With reference to the Hejaz, he could find no justification for a statement made in the course of the debate, that restriction had been imposed upon the right of asylum and manumission. An appreciable number of slaves were received by British consular officers there and steps were taken as and when opportunity offered to ship them over to Africa and return them to their homes. For this purpose, "a kind of clearing house" had been set up near Port Sudan, where freed slaves could be repatriated. The political situation in the Hejaz was such that no doubt whether more could be done there.

Raid into Kenya

As regards Abyssinia, there had been raids from that country into Kenya in search of ivory—and it might be that slaves were sometimes taken—but, so far as the British Government knew there had been no slave raids. Of course, Lord Cecil added, "every raid which comes into our territory is repelled, and the organizers of it, if they can be caught, are punished." In the matter of slavery in Burma, steps had been taken to compensate those who liberated their slaves in order to endeavor to get rid of the practice in that country.

The British Government, Lord Cecil continued, was most anxious to make public all the information it could about slavery. There were delicacies and difficulties in the matter, however. Much of the information received came from British officers stationed in the countries concerned. Such officers were there only by the leave of those countries, and it might be that if it were known they were making public attacks, as it were, upon the countries where they were stationed their position might become difficult and they might even be unable to continue in their posts. The matter, therefore, had to be dealt with cautiously. The reports in the possession of the British Government would be further examined, however, with a view to ascertaining whether there were any cases in which more could be given out.

Viscount Cecil also said that the subject was now being discussed in Paris, of giving effect to the provision in the Convention, under which the countries most interested in the suppression of the slave trade were to enter into negotiations to see whether by agreement they could give one another such extra rights as that of searching vessels.

Annual Report Favored

The British Government was sympathetic toward Dr. Nansen's proposal for the publication of an annual report on slavery. The question of whether anything could be done to make the convention yet more effective might be discussed at the next assembly of the League.

Referring to the report by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, on native labor in Portuguese Africa, Viscount Cecil said that whether or no it was accurate with respect to the countries with which it dealt, it undoubtedly illustrated what might go on under forced labor. He went on to quote information showing that the worst part of forced labor was where laborers were expatriated, "where they were taken from the place in which they had lived, removed to a distant

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part of the world, put into some kind of a compound, or something very like a prison, brought out for their labor, removed from all their relations and friends, unable to make their escape, and practically reduced to such a condition of helplessness that it really depended entirely upon the humanity of their employers whether they were slaves or whether they were not."

It was this aspect of the matter which had led to the insertion in the convention of a clause saying that whatever else happened, whatever other form of labor was permitted for private purposes, expatriated labor at any rate from the moment the convention was signed and ratified, should not be legal internationally.

## Order of Cincinnati Will Visit Washington House, Near Princeton

Blue Room Kept as Shrine to Great American by Italian Quarrymen Who Once Lived in House

Trenton, N. J., Special Correspondence

HIGH UP ON ROCKY HILL, four or five miles distant from the little university town of Princeton, N. J., stands a handsome white mansion. It was once the home of John Berrien, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey during Colonial times. To it members of the General Society of the Cincinnati will make a pilgrimage in May, when they meet in Princeton, for the charming old residence is second only to Mount Vernon as a Washington shrine.

"Rockingham," as Judge Berrien had called his mansion, was placed at the disposal of General and Lady Washington in 1783 when the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army was called to appear before Congress, then sitting in Nassau Hall, Princeton, to receive that body's congratulations upon the success of the war. Here he resided with his charming wife, who dispensed hospitality not only to the old Princeton families but to such distinguished visitors as Hamilton, Jefferson, Robert Morris, and Boudinot. Here, surrounded by friends and members of Congress, Washington assisted in the plans for peace and his return to his beloved Mount Vernon. The peace treaty had been read at Princeton, New York was to be evacuated, and Washington was soon to resign his commission in the army.

Here, too, Washington wrote his farewell address to the army; the Blue Room, where he penned it, has been preserved almost intact. The room takes its name from the peculiar vivid blue of the woodwork, which is in striking contrast to the whitewashed walls of the room. From the little balcony, which is just outside the Blue Room, Washington delivered his address to the remnant of the Continental forces that still remained in arms in November, 1783.

The Quarrymen's Tribute  
A touching instance of respect for Washington was revealed when negotiations were under way a few years ago for the purchase of the house. It was then that Mrs. Josephine A. Thomson Swann, a Princeton woman, bought the house and turned it over to the Washington Headquarters Association in Rocky Hill, which has since cared for the mansion. Mrs. Swann, inspecting the building, declared that there was one room she had not seen. The guide, who was the housekeeper for Italian quarrymen who were using the headquarters for a boarding house, reluctantly led the way to the Blue Room. Through the opening door was revealed the famous room, scrupulously clean and neat, its sole furniture a bare kitchen table placed at the farther end of the room. On it stood a cheap lithograph of Washington, before which burned a little night lamp. These rough Italian quarrymen, feeling the greatness of the commander-in-chief, had made a little shrine of this room.

Opening from this chamber is another tiny one, which was occupied by Washington as a bedroom during his occupancy of the home. It is furnished today with the four-post bed which had stood in his headquarters in Brooklyn, and had for-

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## RARE FINDS IN KOREAN MOUND

Relies Bear Date of 54 B. C. and Include Glassware and Garments

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Excavation of the Rakuro mounds near Heijo, Korea, which has just been completed, has resulted in affording archaeologists numerous and important articles for

the study of Korean civilization at about the beginning of the Christian era. After careful study by the archaeologists who have been engaged upon the work, the articles taken from the mounds will be preserved in a projected museum at Heijo, since the work was undertaken solely in the interest of science.

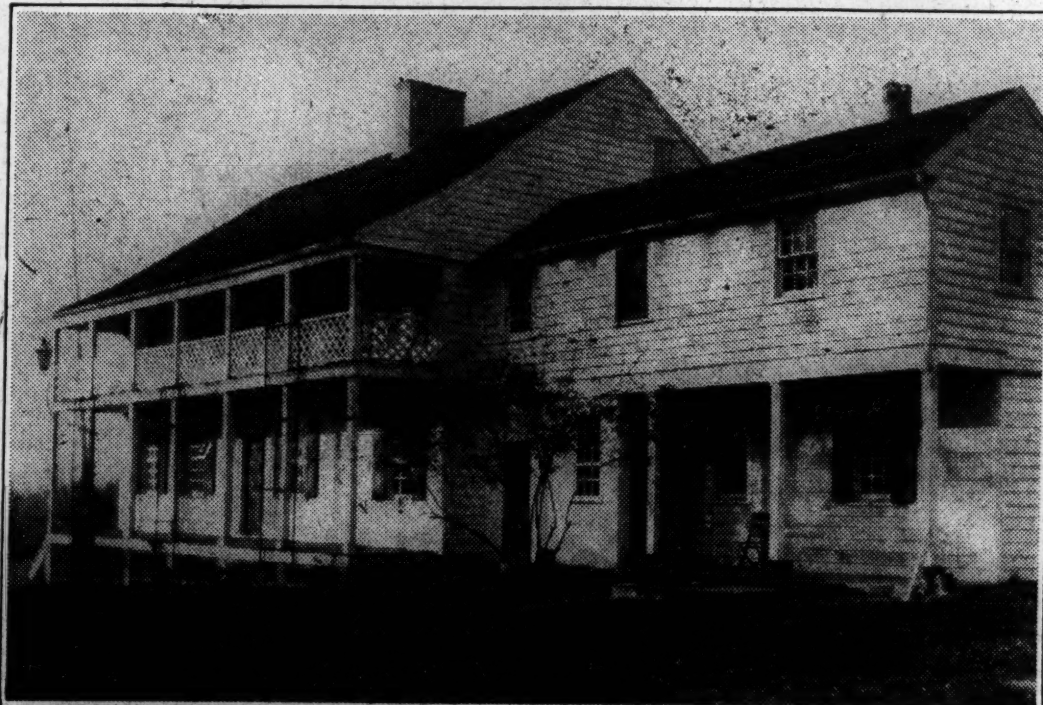
In addition to the earlier finds, a report of which has been carried in this correspondence, a Heijo dispatch now says:  
In one of the mounds, nine square timbers eight inches across were found, and, on digging deeper, a sepulchral room with two anterooms was found, the former measuring 11 cubic feet and the latter three feet in height and six feet in width. Each of the smaller rooms contained various articles, evidently for the use of the occupants of the sepulchral chamber, and, judging from these articles, it seemed the occupants had belonged to no very high station in life.

Among the articles were several large and small cups, each of which bears the date of the twenty-eighth year of Kyommu, corresponding to the year 54 B. C. The trays found bore male and female figures observing services of a certain ancient religion, evidently of the Han (Chinese) era. A further find was a utensil made of the bark of the poplar, which was of very fine workmanship.

The four coffins found were all of lacquer, save for one found in the western corner. In certain of them

merely been used by Lord Cornwallis. Within the old mansion is now collected a wealth of Washingtoniana. There are hundreds of famous

## From This House Washington Bid Army Farewell



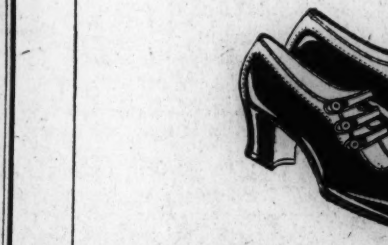
Rockingham, the Home of John Berrien at Rocky Hill, Now Fitting Home for Collection of Washingtoniana.

letters, many of Washington, of Dr. Witherspoon, a Signer and President of Princeton University, and other celebrities of the day. There is one, written a few years after his Rockingham residence, from Washington, acknowledging the reception given him by matrons and the young girls of Trenton when he passed through the city en route to New York to be inaugurated.

Although a very wealthy woman, Mrs. Swann left no fund for the upkeep of the Rocky Hill headquarters. Believing that if the residents of Princeton are not sufficiently interested to preserve the historic house, it might as well go to pieces. With the estate she inherited from her husband, John R. Thomson, former United States Senator, Princeton University built all of the structures of the University Graduate School, except the lovely Cleveland Tower.

**COTTON GINNINGS GAIN**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cotton ginned prior to Jan. 15 amounted to 15,488,230 bales, exclusive of linters and including 256,446 round bales, counted as half bales, compared with 13,306,813 bales, including 207,351 round bales to that date a year ago, the census bureau announced today.

Opening from this chamber is another tiny one, which was occupied by Washington as a bedroom during his occupancy of the home. It is furnished today with the four-post bed which had stood in his headquarters in Brooklyn, and had for-



## Comfort Made Fashionable in a New Three-Strap

WHILE foot comfort is the guiding thought in the creation of every new Coward style, nevertheless a conscientious car is always lent to the dictates of Dame Fashion. Such careful designing has produced the three-strap Pump here pictured. The toe, though slender, achieves beauty and restfulness for the foot; the medium heel is snugly comfortable.

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## AMERICA TO SEE CZECH PRODUCTS

Great Philadelphia Show Will Reveal Country's Natural Wealth

BELGRADE, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—For Yugoslavia the exhibition to be held next year at Philadelphia in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American Independence is of economic and political significance. Its first task is to arouse confidence among the American people and to show its wealth, its economic and cultural work and capacity for development, as well as to prove the existence of security in the country. Its second task is to disprove the erroneous ideas about the country which exist in America among Yugoslav emigrants who have been wrongly informed.

Jugoslavia will have a representative state pavilion where exhibits will be shown of economic and cul-

antiquities and cultural and historic remains.

Measures will be taken to obtain the finest samples of all kinds of exhibits. These will be chosen by a specially appointed jury. Articles will also be sold at the exhibition, and an office will be organized to take orders from American buyers. Every exhibition will bear an explanation in English, French, and Serbian stating details as to the producer, the amount exported and the price and shortest transport route from Yugoslavia.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is already making inquiries as to possible exhibits in all the chief towns of the kingdom, and has found keen interest manifested everywhere.



An Englishman and his wife, motoring to Lynmouth, stopped to ask the way.

A grizzled countryman said, "Ten miles straight ahead." Having covered the distance, the couple stopped and repeated the question to another man. He replied, "Ten miles on down the road."

"Well, thank goodness," said the wife as they drove on, "we're holding our own."

A pig recently swallowed a diamond ring that fell into its trough. This should teach the loser to wear pearls next time. —Punch.

"Is your husband fond of home cooking?"  
"Oh, yes; we always dine at a restaurant that makes a specialty of it." —Passing Show.

"Yes, I get \$80 a week," said the saleslady in the millinery establishment.

"How do you manage to command so large a salary?" asked the country school teacher.

"I know hats," said the teacher. "I have to know everything." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Jenkins is such a bore. Sometimes he buttonholes me for half an hour with an uninteresting incident."

"At a time when you are busy, too, I suppose."  
"Not exactly, but frequently when I have something really good to tell him."

## INDIAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT AIDED BY SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB

Nearly All High School Teachers in Province Exercise Great Influence on Pupils as Trained Scout Masters

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Boy Scout movement is making good progress in India, but nowhere perhaps is this more so than in the Punjab, where it is estimated that there are fully 25,000 Boy Scouts. In the Multan division alone there are 8000, belonging to 250 different troops, while at the big Scout rally held in Multan last year over 3000 boys attended.

The main reason for the progress of the movement in the Punjab is the fine lead from the school authorities. Almost all the head masters of the high schools throughout the Punjab are trained Scout masters; so are a large percentage of their assistant teachers. Indeed, it has become the fashion for a knowledge of scouting to be insisted on in the recruitment of teachers. The authorities' interest has not been confined to schools of the highest grade, but Anglo-vernacular and even vernacular institutions have taken up the movement.

In 1923 the Montgomery district made the experiment of starting a few Anglo-vernacular troops. So great was their success that the inspector of schools permitted all the rest to take up the movement. Every vernacular school in the Multan division possesses at least one troop, some two or three. In the Montgomery district alone there are 300 Scouts in training.

"It is too early," writes the district inspector of schools, "to say how far the introduction of scouting has affected the normal life of the villages or the schools, but the way in which the work has been started gives hopes of very beneficial results for the students as well as the parents." He cites many instances of how the boys have performed acts of public service, while their elders, not knowing what to do, have played the role of helpers under the leadership of the Scouts.

Fire fighting is a form of heroism in which the Scouts of the Punjab appear to have particularly distinguished themselves. The great floods of 1924 also gave the Scouts a great many opportunities of which they

were not slow to avail themselves. Scouts from all over the Multan division collected a total sum of 11,000 rupees, and on the proposal of the inspector of schools established two relief camps, which were opened in September, 1924. These camps were not fixtures, but were moved from place to place in the heart of the flooded area according to the needs of the respective areas.

Generally speaking, the Scouts of the Punjab live excellently up to the Scout motto, "Be prepared." "The parents," writes the head master of a government high school, "now take delight in sending their children join the school troop."

## GOVERNMENT TO JOIN IN SESQUICENTENNIAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The United States Government has already made surveys for its exhibits at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial and it is understood that President Coolidge is lending support for the plans being made by the departments for participation in the celebration. It is stated at the White House that the extent of the department exhibits depends upon the appropriation which will be granted for the purpose, but that space has already been reserved.

In its plans for participation in the sesquicentennial, the Administration has been assisted by W. Free-land Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress.

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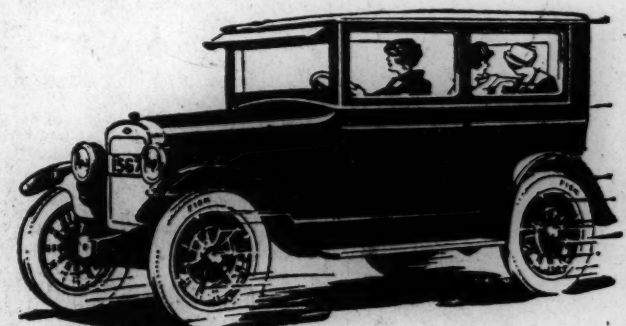
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# Music News of the World

## The Chicago Opera Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WHEN the curtain comes down on Saturday upon the melismatic complications of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the fifteenth home season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company passes into history. The organization now proceeds upon its tour, which is scheduled to open at the Boston Opera House with Giordano's "André Chénier," Jan. 25. The tour, following two weeks in Boston, will take in Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis and Miami.

There can be no doubt that, artistically speaking, the company has reason to feel well satisfied with its accomplishments at the Auditorium. The standard of interpretation has rested upon a high plane and the enterprise which resulted in the production of no fewer than four novelties was justified by their success. Of these new compositions—compositions new, at least, to Chicago—the most striking were Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" and Franco Alfano's "Resurrection." Previously the sole example of Strauss's dramatic efforts in this city had been "Salome," although Cleonora Campanini had entertained the notion of producing the German master's "Elektra," a notion which had finally evaporated because Strauss set his price too high.

"Rosenkavalier" and "Resurrection" proved to be a highly attractive work. The remarkable dexterity in the handling of symphonic resources which always has been one of Strauss's notable characteristics, allied to melodic fluency, accounted for much of the interest which the opera evoked.

Yet the success of "Der Rosenkavalier" paled before that of "Resurrection." It is not always easy to prognosticate the destiny of an opera. Certain dramatic compositions which—like "The Barber of Seville" or "Madame Butterfly"—failed miserably on their first production now occupy a secure place in the hearts of the people. Others, as of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," which evoked, in the first instance, great cheering and curtain calls galore, have been consigned to the limbo of forgotten things. Probably the management of the Chicago Civic Opera Company was pleasantly surprised when "Resurrection" made so pronounced a "hit." Yet there were good reasons for its success. The story is vivid and convincing, the music is tense and fervid, scored with masterly adroitness and laid out for the voice with that understanding of melodic breadth which Puccini, Alfano's model, understood so well. Moreover, Miss Garden, who was the most effective characterization of her career.

**American Novelties**  
The other two novelties were American. Aldo Franchetti's "Namiko-San" was a vehicle for the art of Mme. Miura, who finds that the repertoire of Japanese opera is sadly small. Franchetti, a relative of the banker-composer whose "Cristoforo Colombo" and "Germania" are known to opera-goers in this country, is an American by adoption, but his training was given him in Italy. Perhaps it is owing to his Latin blood that "Namiko-San" contains as much sense of the theater as it does. W. Franke Harling's "A Light From St. Agnes" is less imbued with theatrical intuition, but Mr. Harling is a promising composer for all that. It was regrettable that Charles Wakefield Cadman's work, "A Witch of Salem," fell by the wayside, a circumstance resulting from the impossibility of preparing so many works, new and old, in the course of a comparatively short season.

For the rest, the company presented the following operas, the figures following their titles representing the number of performances during the season: "Resurrection" (5); "Pagliacci" (5); "La Traviata" (5); "Marta" (4); "André Chénier" (4); "Lucia di Lammermoor" (3); "Carmen" (4); "Der Rosenkavalier" (4); "Tosca" (4); "Rigoletto" (3); "Le Trovatore" (3); "The Masked Ball" (3); "Manon Lescaut" (3); "Faust" (4); "Otello" (3); "Aida" (3); "Namiko-San" (3); "Cavalleria Rusticana" (3); "The Barber of Seville" (3); "Madame Butterfly" (3); "Falstaff" (2); "Die Walküre" (2); "Le Huguenot" (2); "Samson et Dalila" (2); "Hérodiade" (2); "Hänsel und Gretel" (2); "Boris Godunov" (2); "Werther" (2); "Pelleas et Melisande" (1); "La Juive" (1); "A Light From St. Agnes" (1); "Louise" (1). In addition there was given a recital of "La Fête à Robinson," a ballet by Gabriel Grovier, and a bill of miscellaneous operatic music was given to the guardians as a "gala" performance.

The singing this season has been

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worthy of the reputation of the company. The vocalists who have made their mark at the box office have been principally those who have been with the organization in former years. Among the feminine contingent these have included Mrs. Mary Garden, Rosa Raisa, Edith Mason and Claudia Muzio. Admirable work was done by Toti Dal Monte, Florence Macbeth, Irene Pavlovskaya and others. The guest artists among the women have been Anna Fitziu, Louis Homer, Luella Melius, Tamaki Miura and Marguerite d'Alvarez. The men included some newcomers, of whom there should be mentioned Richard Bonelli, Robert Steel and Theodore Ritz, but the bulk of the work fell upon artists who had sung with the organization before.

Fernand Anseau, Forrest Lamont, Antonio Cortis, Tito Schipa, José Mojica, Charles Hackett, Georges Baklanoff, Giacomo Rimini, Alexander Kipnis, Virgilio Lazzari, Edouard Coteuill, Charles Marshall and others. Tita Rufo appeared once as guest artist in "Otello."

As the success of operatic interpretation depends to a considerable extent upon the men who prepare and finally direct it, the conductors this season are entitled to some consideration. The Italian operas for the most part were directed by Giorgio Polacco and Roberto Moranzoni, two musicians who accomplished admirable results. The French works were occasionally led by Gabriel Grovier, who had been with the company three years ago.

Henry G. Weber, who has been a rising star in the operatic firmament in the course of his two seasons with the company, gave by his skillful conducting cause for congratulation in the ranks of those who have at heart the development of native music.

## The "New" Opera

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Dec. 28

MUCH has been written of late on the "new" type of Italian grand opera. The ardent advocates of the new Italy in music profess to see the mission of the species, at least for their own national production, in a return to absolute music as opposed to the ideals of Richard Wagner, who strove for a seemingly higher aim. It is true that the Wagnerian music drama as practiced by inept imitators, has wrought more harm than good. Wagner's aim was to lead opera out of its limited territory into a broad and open road with a tempting vista; it is certainly not his fault if those who came after him have narrowed the big, broad road into a cul-de-sac whence there is no escape, no space to turn right or left.

Wagner's dream of the "Gesamtkunstwerk"—a high form of artistic product amalgamating the best and most applicable elements of all branches of art—was Utopian, and doomed to failure unless the next generation were possessed of the same all-embracing versatility which distinguished the Bayreuth master. Wagner's music drama was in its time a summarization of many latent tendencies; it is to be found even in the operas of Gluck, not to speak of Mozart's master works.

**A Futile Proposal**  
The "drama" element was a revelation in grand opera, and Wagner's own creation. True, his imitators have out-Wagnered Wagner, and emphasized the drama to such an extent as almost to neglect the second component in his artistic scheme: music. But the proposed remedy advocated by the prophets of "revivalism" and "sound reaction" is futile. Let us not underrate Rossini, of course; but in praising "Falstaff" let us not forget "Aida" and "Otello" and the tremendous inspiration which a great artist like Verdi drew from Wagner's theories. True geniuses have ever realized the evolution of artistic growth—to rest content with the achievements of former generations is the privilege of minor talents who must lean on others or tumble to the ground. Nothing is ever at a standstill, and least of all art, whose mission it is to speak not to the past but to the present and future; the great artist will speak the language not of a former generation—however pleasing—but cope with the problems of his own epoch. Those who wish to reinstate the innocent buffoonery of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" as the operatic idealism of the time strive for nothing less than the humiliation of opera into a mere mummery and innocent pastime—a function generally allotted to operetta (which is, to be sure, not so far removed from the truth, but not of the "new" opera have produced).

The new slogan of "Rossini-ism" is a futile proposal.

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Artists of the Chicago Civic Opera Company: The Central Figure is Mary Garden as Katucha in Alfano's "Resurrection." White: This Company is Producing This Season for the First Time in America. The Others are José Mojica (left) as Dr. Calus, Virgilio Lazzari as Piel, and Irene Pavlovskaya as Mistress Page. All in Verdi's "Falstaff." One of the Season's Important Revivals.

in modern opera comes from a small coterie of composers and offers a welcome harbor to those who have been managed to steer their small vessel through the tempestuous seas of Lisztian, Debussyan and Schönbergian eclecticism. We shall patiently await the fruits of the "new" school now created in the country which has in our time brought forth the operatic language of Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Puccini.

**Granelli's "Doppo"**  
The example of these three Italian idols looms still large in the operatic production of all countries and most strongly in the Italian output. The Italian race is proverbial for its emotionalism, and even its smaller composers derive their inspiration chiefly from the operatic romanticism epitomized in Puccini's "Tosca." A recent addition to this school is Edoardo Granelli's one-act opera "Doppo" ("Afterwards"), which attained that measure of success which generally falls to the so-called "strong" and "thrilling" type of musical drama. "Doppo" is a belated sequel to the "verismo" of Mascagni, but equally related to the famous one-act curtain-raiser of the Parisian "Grand Guignol" type. The more delicate colorings of the lyrical scenes hail from Puccini's palette, but Granelli does not disdain occasional excursions into Straussian realms.

On the whole, Granelli's opera is another newcomer to the already large family of "Kapplmeistermusik" and a purely ephemeral effort. Its interest springs from another source, Granelli is an Italian, a man of the theater and in intimate touch with the Italian public. The fact that a man of his theatrical experience and palpable desire to cater for the taste of his compatriots, chose for his opera the accepted post-Puccinian idiom, is in itself, a proof that the rather literary postulates of the "revivalists" have so far not gained ground in Italy, whence they generated.

**At the Volkoper**  
Granelli's opera was the first novelty of the season at the Volkoper, which has, after many misadventures, ultimately found a sound working basis and a large public. This sorely-tried house has reopened its doors after another interval of several weeks, and though working without financial backing, merely on a sharing basis and on the joint re-

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responsibility of all members, is doing excellent business at low prices. Even the artistic results are beginning to reach an unhopd-for level, so much so that a plan to produce Stravinsky's "L'histoire d'un Soldat," and other important modern works is nearing realization.

For the present the Volkoper has undertaken the praiseworthy task of offering a home to classic Viennese operetta, which Vienna's high-class opera theaters relegated to makeshift theatres only, since the growing commercialization of the theatrical business and publishers' interest leave no room for them. The Volkoper's performance of Millocker's operetta, "Poor Jonathan," must be counted among the most enjoyable experiences of the season. The unworldly freshness of Millocker's melodies is as pleasing as the refinement and humor of the book, which is still fresh after the 35 years which have elapsed since its premiere. Occasional piquancies of rhythm which interrupt the gentle flow of Millocker's melodies and the brilliancy of his marches are doubly amusing; they are a reminiscence of Offenbach's dance strains—the very Offenbach to whose frivolousness Millocker and his greater colleague, Johann Strauss, sought to establish a truly Viennese corrective in their master operettas.

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W. A. GARR, JR., Founder  
WALTER HENRY BOWEN, Conductor  
Eighth Symphony Pair  
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 23, 2:30 P.M.  
Saturday Evening, Jan. 30, 8:30 P.M.  
Soloist  
**Mischa Levitzki**  
8th Pop Concert, Sunday, Feb. 7  
Coliseum Concert Sunday, Jan. 31

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**Goossens Appears as Conductor in Boston**  
The thirteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, with Eugene Goossens as guest conductor, was:

Weber....Overture to "Der Freischütz"  
Beethoven....Symphony No. 4 in E minor  
Goossens...."On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring"  
Debussy...."Images" for Orchestra, No. 2  
Yesterday at Symphony Hall there was a return to musical standards

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
**WM. HODGE**  
in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND  
THREE WEEKS COM. JAN. 11  
LYRIC THEATRE Matinee Wed. and Sat.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**NEW YORK CITY**  
**HIPPODROME** Mat. 12:15, Good Seats 50c. Evs. \$1  
**BELLE MELLIE** DUNHAM, Roy Cummings, Daring, Daring, 100 Others.  
**CENTRAL** Theat. 47th & B'way, Evs. 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
The Laugh Sensation  
**IS ZAT SO?**  
**FORREST** Theat. 49th St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
"New York's Best Liked Musical Comedy"  
**MAY FLOWERS** with JOSEPH SANTLEY and IVY SAWYER  
**CORT** Theat. 48th St., Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**GEORGE JESSEL** in THE JAZZ SINGER  
**SAM HARRIS** Theat. W. 42nd St., Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
H. Greatest Circus Novelty of the Age  
**THE MONKEY TALKS** "It is one of the season's most novel and gripping performances."—J. S. S. The Christian Science Monitor.  
**MOULIAN HALL** Wed. Evs., Jan. 27, 8:30  
**AN EVENING OF BACH** Belousoff Landowska  
Century Theat. 624 St. & Central Park West, Evs. 8:30  
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday 2:30  
**PRINCESS FLAVIA** Musical Version of THE PRISONER OF ZENIA  
"As good a comedy as 'The First Year'."—S. S. S. The Christian Science Monitor.  
**THE PATSY** with CLAIRBORNE FOSTER BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE** "I was a Changeling I would endow Out show. The biggest best thing of its kind."

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**NEW YORK CITY**  
**Ambassador** Theat. 49th St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
Now with HOWARD MARSH  
**THE STUDENT PRINCE** with HOWARD MARSH  
**AT HUDSON** Theat. W. 44th St., Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**"Alias" the Deacon** Roaring Comedy Hit  
**Anne Nichols Presents**  
**ABIE'S IRISH ROSE** Fourth Year  
**REPUBLIC THEATRE**  
**ANSKY'S**  
**THE DYBBUK** NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE 400 Grand Street, Drydock 7516 Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday  
**MOULIAN HALL** Tues. Evs., Jan. 26, 8:30  
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT  
**STRINGWOOD** Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. ENSEMBLE KNABE PIANO  
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"  
**BUTTER** with GREGORY KELLY  
**LONGACRE** Theat. W. 48th St., Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**CASINO** Theat. 59th St. & B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**DENNIS KING** Musical Sensation  
**THE VAGABOND** Founded on McCarthy's "I Were King" by HENRY J. WILSON  
**BELASCO** West 44th St., Evs. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
"It is the word 'great' in describing this play in The Christian Science Monitor."  
**NANCE O'NEIL** in "STRONGER THAN LOVE" by Dario Niccodemi

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Few Snow Scenes in Literature

LAST year, in winter time, I read John Clare's quaint, veracious verses, and was surprised to find how much he had to tell of the sights and sounds around an English farmstead in the cold dark days of December or January. What picturesque verses he produced from his memories of the days of his own boyhood, when he worked in wintry barn and byre as "foddering boy," encountered the ripples in their wild encampment under the snowy holly bushes, gleaned his harvest of fallen sticks from the wind-swept woods, and plunged with his dog and lantern into the cold drifts of blown snow, under the still-flickering light of the early morning stars. It all so much reminds us of the scenes depicted in Shakespeare's winter song:—

"When icicles hang by the wall  
And Dick the shepherd blows his  
nail,  
And Tom bears logs into the hall,  
And milk comes frozen home in  
pail."

Perhaps the reason poets have somewhat neglected winter time may be that many of them have lived in towns, and as everyone knows, snow, the best beauty of winter, is a very fleeting joy in a great city. Robert Bridges' beautiful "London Snow" is the only English poem entirely dedicated to snow, and I think all city dwellers must love it.

"When men were all asleep  
The snow came flying  
In large white flakes falling on the  
city brown.  
Stealthily and perpetually settling  
and loosely lying  
Hushing the latest traffic of the  
drowsy town;  
Dendening, muffling, stifling its  
murmurs falling  
Lazily and incessantly floating  
down and down."

To set alongside this lovely poem, there is also Gordon Bottomly's wonderful fragment describing a vast wintry world of valley and upland, buried deep, deep in fallen snow, where all is hushed and dim, save when the snow drops now and then from roof or overhanging tree. Here beauty of snow as well as the deep human desire for home and warmth and love in the winter time is conveyed too with a poet's skill:—

"All was so safe indoors where life  
went on  
Glad of the close enfolding snow—  
O glad  
To be so safe and secret at its  
heart  
Watching the strangeness of fam-  
iliar things."

I do not know what these lines convey to others, but to me they bring back all the treasured memory of home and snow that remains with me from childhood when I first looked out upon this miracle of winter.

My memories, like those treasured by the poet Heine "whose fount of

poetry might be called the poetry of childhood, of a childhood sensible of the pleasure of the paternal hearth and home," are the memories of a child listening to old tales beside the warm fire, and even my best recollection of a snowy morning has for its background the sense of a child's life in a cold-fashioned, flagged kitchen. To see snow, at least to see the poetry of snow, I must be seven again and be looking out through a large window, behind me must be a bright fire, a busy cook, a table set for breakfast, a floor littered with broken toys and a little brother sitting playing there; outside, through the frosty window panes against which I press, standing to do so on a rough wooden chair, I can see the giant flakes of feathery snow come floating down, fluttering, whirling, descending in the ever-curling waves of air, covering up all the familiar outlines. I am used to looking out upon, so that the little tree-tops over the wall, Carlo's kennel and the swinging clothes line and even the cobbled yard have changed into something white and solemn. Gazing steadfastly at the ever falling flakes, I inquire about the robin's welfare, meditate upon the maid's remark that a fine plucking of goose feathers must be going on somewhere, reject her explanation, though regretfully, and remain watching, dazed.

What a peace there seems to be about those childish days, when as Mrs. Browning put it

"We took for music every bell that tolled"

and saw an invitation to fresh bliss in the new aspect of the world upon a snowy morning.

For some reason or other there are few snow scenes in English literature. One would have imagined that Christmas carols would yield stores of wintry pictures, but except for Good King Wenceslas, even the very popular ones are reticent about frost and snow, the nearest approach to reasonable references being found in the old lines beginning

"Adam lay ybounden  
Bounden in a bond  
Four thousand winter  
Thought he not too long."

I have often wondered why the beauties of sunlit snow and feathered frost tracings and rime-clad leaves have had so little attention paid them in verse or prose, and why so few novelists have followed Blackmore's example in Lorna Doone and written romantic stories, to get against the background of glamour and romance supplied in the lovely hill countries of England, when all their natural features are obliterated by a covering of deep pure snow. So many possibilities of story-telling would seem to be connected with the crystalline clearness of a winter's day, its crisp fresh skies and wonderful shadows; to all of which might be added those contrasts then to be encountered between the bare hills and the sea and open hillside and living indoors beside the warm hearth, one throwing into high relief the characteristics of the other.

This year I have promised myself a whole holiday when the ground is white with snow, deep blankety snow, and the sun shines from a sky of dazzling blue. I shall go away into the open country where the hollow lanes are full of sparkling and the puddles covered with sparkling ice, where the robins dart about in the hedgerow and the wild-rose brambles hang down beneath its snowy load till it almost touches the frost-fringed leaves of the bracken, where a little group of fir trees clustered with snow and glittering with spider webs carries one away to Hans Andersen's country. I will take a little boy with me, and yes, a little dog, a borrowed dog whose days I know to be tame and adventuresome. I whispered a promise of all this to the dog today and I can see him already, running free in wide circles on the carpeted fields with many a frisk, snatching up the drifted snow with ivory teeth, shaking his powdery coat and barking in his joy. We shall walk tranquilly when the first wild rush of snowballing and chasing is over and soon be stepping in untrodden paths of silent snow. When we come to the neighborhood of the woods, I know we shall see what a multitude of tiny furry creatures have crossed the fields before us, for even close to towns how strange it is to note the mysterious footmarks that cross and re-cross the paths of the snow. Perhaps we shall lunch upon the hillside, under the lee of some ancient wall, and then turn homeward telling one another tales. It will be no sorrowful Lucy Gray story that shall choose, fine poetry as that may be, it was no more of mine when I was a child. No, if we go across the open heather lands, I shall tell a tale compact of wonder—"A Winter's Tale" in fact, or so much of it as deals with a baby in costly robes set down beside a bush upon a cold, dark heath, a bear, a kindly nobleman and passing shepherd. This will be followed by the tale of Waldlie when we skirt the deer park, the loveliest winter story of all, with its pitch-dark forest, tangled thickets and wooded ravine, deep in snow and sweet Waldlie herself hidden for three days in the midst of the sheltering deer. All this will shorten our journey home as well as entertaining us immensely. G. T.

## The Story

Carol, every violet has  
Heaven for a looking-glass!  
Every little violet lies  
Under many-clouded skies;  
Every little cottage stands  
Girt about with boundless lands.  
Every little glimmering pond  
Claims the mighty shores beyond—  
Shores no seamen ever halled,  
Seas no ship has ever sailed.  
All the shores when day is done  
Fade into the setting sun,  
So the story tries to teach  
More than can be told in speech.  
—Alfred Noyes, in "The Flower of  
Old Japan."

## A Ploughboy's Hymn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dawn stretches dainty fingers  
Across the fallow field  
And gently scatters rosy morn  
Whence sombre night has reeled.  
A ploughboy with his dappled mare  
Stand statuesque and silent there.

With hand to plough and tug of rein  
The steel cuts into earth.  
And as it cleaves the fecund sod  
The ploughboy lifts his voice to God  
To praise a new day's birth:

"We thank Thee, Lord, for that which  
sees  
The purple haze on distant trees,  
The scarlet glint of blackbirds'  
wings,

And hosts of tender, hidden things;  
For that which hears the pearly  
call  
Of far-sequestered waterfall,  
The lowing of contented kine,  
And deep-breathed murmurings of  
pine;  
Which senses on the fragrant breeze  
The presence of anemones,  
Or white azaleas in the dell,  
And loves the warm earth's moist  
smell.  
We thank Thee, Lord, for all of  
these."

Across the field are furrows  
In serried ranks undrop down.  
Beyond the hills the sun drops down.

The ploughboy mops his head  
And sunset, burnishing the soil,  
Now glorifies his day of toil.

The dappled mare draws long, cool  
draughts  
Of violet-scented air.  
Unhooked the plough, they home-  
ward go,  
The ploughboy humming soft and  
low,  
While night falls unaware:

"For evendike of early spring  
We thank Thee, Lord, and humbly  
bring  
An offering of work well done."

From fence to fence our furrows  
run  
As straight and true as eye may  
sight,  
For Thou hast made our labor light  
With call of bird and hum of bee  
And fragrant bloom, all praising  
Thee—  
With such as these no work may  
pall."  
He pauses at the meadow wall,  
And catches from the drowsy hill  
The plaint of one lone whip-poor-  
will:  
Then, stepping softly through the  
gloom,  
Turns toward the friendly lights of  
home.

Henry Edison Williams.



A Woodcutter Family. From a Painting by Louis Van Kuyck

## Thrushes

Tossed on the glittering air they  
soar and skim.  
Whose voices make the emptiness of  
light  
A windy palace. Quivering from the  
brim  
Of dawn, and bold with song at edge  
of night,  
They clutch their leafy pinnacles and  
sing.  
Scornful of man, and from his tolls  
aloof.  
—Siegfried Sassoon.

Clouds in the Summer  
Rockies

Like an immense puff of swans-  
down, the cloud dropped over a  
"Big Dutchman" and obscured it,  
head and shoulders. Swiftly the  
vapor descended to the foot of the  
mountain and began to move north-  
ward, scudding across the valley  
until it touched the base of Arapahoe  
Peak, where it turned and sped  
across the lower folds of the hills  
toward Rabbit Ear Range. A parallel  
cloud lay across the crest of the  
peak; and through the long hori-  
zontal interstice between the two  
white puffs, appeared the indigo mid-  
dle level of the mountain.

In the swiftly changing movement  
of soft whiteness, the upper and  
lower clouds merged into one im-  
mense cumulus and began a retreat  
across the valley, coming in the di-  
rection of the slope on which the  
cottages stood. For a few moments,  
it seemed as if an impenetrable fog  
were about to envelop the valley  
and surrounding mountains, only that  
the luminous whiteness which filled  
the air was quite unlike the somber  
gray of lowland fogs, beside the sea.  
Soon, a vast white wall of lovely  
mysterious softness stood just be-  
hind the brow of the nearest hill.  
The opposite peaks, the intervening  
meadows, the half-dozed buildings  
in the village were blotted out. All  
around was a vapory whiteness,  
momentarily drawing closer and dim-  
inishing in circumference. Along the  
edge of the near-by hill, the pines and  
hemlocks stood with outstretched  
branches in sable silhouette against  
the milk-white wall. But almost be-  
fore their lovely contour could be  
traced, the pale mass diffused its  
voluble substance among the trees  
and dropped over the nearer side of  
the hill. The high line of conical  
spires faded into delicate shadowy  
images.

Silently, but with perceptible  
movement, the luminous whiteness  
approached. The lower cottage roof,  
usually visible among the firs a hun-  
dred feet below, was obliterated from  
view. Coming still nearer, almost  
within reach of the upper cottage  
porch, the snow white majesty poised  
in palpable effluence. It was as if  
one could reach out and rather some-  
thing of its tender substance in the hands.  
A fine mist filled the air. Then, little  
drops of rain descended in crystal  
lines, and darted among the pines  
and firs and aspens which thickly  
covered the slope leading abruptly  
down in front of the cottages.

The whiteness withdrew, gently,  
softly. It stood again beyond the  
brim of the lower hill, and the sil-  
houetted trees, row on row, appeared,  
indistinct at first, but with increas-  
ing definiteness of outline. The valley  
with its village, the winding  
little creek, and the old tungsten mill  
emerged, line on line. Then the ne-  
bulous visitor moved, swiftly, mys-  
teriously, to the feet of the distant  
range; and the mountain dusk drew  
its swarthy curtains down.

## Up the Great River

Spring was now on the way and  
we were looking forward to our big  
adventure—a journey of some fifteen  
hundred miles up the mighty Yangtze  
River. . . . We soon became a friendly  
group of travelers, enjoying our-  
selves hugely as the days crept on. . . .  
Moderate sized craft of cheap soft  
pine, painted in wood-ol, to with-  
stand the elements, wandered about,  
with heavy loads of poles lashed to  
their sides; and little fishing boats  
with nets attached to two long bam-  
boo poles at all their bows, resembled  
monstrous insects with antennae  
stretched far out above the water's  
muddy face.

Often we passed a family with a  
most tremendous load of reeds on  
two small sampans lashed together,  
on the top of which were stuck two  
dingy sails to carry them along.  
These looked top-heavy and un-  
wieldy, as no doubt they were, and  
bobbed about precariously in the  
wind. Along the low levees we saw  
mud huts or bamboo houses very  
small and poor. For good loss, scar-  
let flags, or red balloons had been  
stuck up before their doors, and blue  
cloud flags stood about them in the  
sun or carried water from the river's  
edge. . . . Below long fields of yellow  
rape, the muddy slopes were dotted  
here and there with patient half-  
stripped fishermen who slowly  
dipped "butterfly nets" and dragged  
them through the water hopefully.

At every hour of the day, and all  
the way, we were to see these silent  
fishermen along the banks. . . . The  
mountains grew more steep and  
rocky as the day wore on, and misty  
ranches reached as far as we could  
see. Sometimes pagodas stood out  
white and beautiful, or monasteries  
hung above us in sheer rocky cliffs.  
Gracefully built, with curving, up-  
turned roofs, their red sides gleamed  
like jewels in the black bare rock. I  
looked with utter wonder at their  
lofty sites, and could not seem to  
fully grasp just how the priests lived  
in places quite so eerie and remote.  
How could they build their homes  
in the heavy gods, or even get their food  
to such enormous heights, and upon  
such straight inclines! . . . Often  
along the edge of the mud banks were  
shouting coolies laughing boisterously  
to see us pass, or lines of water  
carriers, with their carrying poles  
and buckets dangling at the ends.  
Down narrow flights of mud steps, to  
the water's edge, they came in single  
file and labored back again. Thus  
for four thousand years or more, no  
doubt, the water has been carried to  
the little farms!

Enormous bamboo rafts drifted  
leisurely with little groups of houses  
on them. Families looked com-  
fortable and settled in their make-  
shift homes. Great wooden capstans  
and high piles of straw or hay were  
sure to fill a space in front, and mat  
rafts sheltered sunburned babies by  
the dozen, it would seem. Chickens  
and cats and dogs mingled promiscu-  
ously with them all, and time ap-  
parently was nonexistent in their  
floating lives. . . . The houses all  
along the river's edge were of a  
single pattern—oblong, of white  
plaster and with slightly upcurved  
roof. The middle door was flanked  
on either side by two high windows,  
painted to resemble eyes, and were  
quite different from those in any  
other part of China I had seen. . . .  
Clumsy old buffaloes along the  
higher banks pulled wooden hand-  
hewn carts with four small solid  
wheels, piled high with new cut  
grass. In miniature, they would have  
looked exactly like a small boy's toy.

And once a solitary old stone  
lion stared at us from off the sharp  
bank's edge, as he has stared, no  
doubt, for endless centuries. His  
friends have all departed and he

alone is left . . . until the bank shall  
drop away and he will topple in the  
river, and so at length be forced to  
leave his post. . . .

Reaching Hankow, I was amazed to  
find a truly modern Bund with fore-  
ign buildings all along it, graceful  
flats, terraces, and a race course un-  
excelled in any country of the world.  
Although I knew it was a most im-  
portant river city, I was unprepared  
to find it quite so prosperous and up  
to date. . . . But after we had left  
Hankow the feeling seemed to  
change. We knew that here we left  
much of the "western life" behind.  
We were now reaching Inner China,  
where things have stood unchanged  
for many centuries.

The last two days before we  
reached Ichang were like the calm  
before the storm. We steamed along  
so peacefully, knowing that soon this  
quiet would give place to keen ex-  
citement, when we should reach the  
mighty gorges further on. . . . The  
Shih-show temple on a lofty moun-  
tain top stood out so sharp and high  
that we could see it for six miles or  
more, and all the white pagodas  
(precious towers) which we passed  
were now quite changed to a com-  
pletely different architecture, with  
fat and bulging sides, clumsy and  
inelegant-shaped.

In the late twilight, after seven  
days of sailing, we at last passed  
through a gorge—the Tiger's Tooth  
—by a pagoda, when we saw the  
mountain peaks and the river's  
mighty passages beyond. . . . Eliza-  
beth C. Enders, in "Temple Bells and  
Silver Sails."

Butterflies and  
Fireflies

There is another charm that  
haunts the summer wanderer in  
America, and it is perhaps the only  
one found in greatest perfection in  
the West: but it is beautiful every-  
where. In a bright day, during any  
of the summer months, your walk  
is through an atmosphere of butter-  
flies, so gaudy in hue, and so varied  
in form, that I often thought they  
looked like flowers on the wing.  
Some of them are very large, measur-  
ing three or four inches across the  
wings; but many, and I think the  
most beautiful, are smaller than  
ours. Some have wings of the most  
dainty lavender color, and bodies of  
black; others are fawn and rose  
color; and others again are orange  
and bright blue. But pretty as they  
are, it is their number, even more  
than their beauty, that delights the  
eye. Their gay and noiseless move-  
ment as they glance through the air,  
crossing each other in chequered  
mazes, is very beautiful.

The firefly was a far more bril-  
liant novelty. In moist situations, or  
before a storm, they are very num-  
erous, and in the dark sultry even-  
ing of a burning day, when all em-  
ployment was impossible, I have  
often found it a pastime to watch  
their glancing light, now here, now  
there; now seen, now gone; shoot-  
ing past with the rapidity of light-  
ning, and looking like a shower of  
falling stars, blown about in the eve-  
ning breeze. . . . Mrs. Frances Trollope,  
in "Domestic Manners of the Ameri-  
cans."

## "He that findeth his life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE true meaning of many pas-  
sages in the Holy Scriptures is  
revealed only through the spiri-  
tual interpretation of them. The out-  
ward and obvious significance often  
seems confused and contradictory;  
but studied in the light of their spiri-  
tual meaning, the real message of  
these passages is perceived. Such a  
situation is found in the words of  
the Master uttered when sending his  
disciples forth to preach the gospel  
and to perform miracles.

In impressing upon his followers  
the necessity of laying down all  
merely selfish desires in order to  
gain the true sense of life, Jesus de-  
clared: "He that findeth his life  
shall lose it; and he that loseth his  
life for my sake shall find it." How  
contradictory it appears—"He that  
findeth his life shall lose it," and  
through losing it "for my sake," he  
shall find it again! The Christian  
Science textbook, "Science and  
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"  
by Mary Baker Eddy, proves itself  
to be a master key to every closed  
door in the sacred writings; and this  
passage is no exception.

Life, we learn in Christian Science,  
is God, and man—the real man,  
spiritual and perfect—expresses and  
reflects Life. Then, obviously, man's  
existence is in the reflection of divine  
Life. Then it is not perfectly clear  
that he who believes his life to be  
in matter must change his belief? It  
is evident to all that the human  
sense of life—material existence—is,  
in the words of Job, "of few days,  
and full of trouble," since existence  
is believed to be of material origin  
and to be maintained by material  
means. In view of this, relinquish-  
ment of the material sense of exist-  
ence must be the common lot of man-  
kind, in order that eternal Life may  
be found.

But the great Teacher did not  
leave us in a negative position, that  
is, with a sense of life destroyed, lost.  
He showed the way precisely where-  
by could be gained the sense of Life  
which never fades. "He that loseth  
his life for my sake shall find it." Losing  
the false sense of Life, giving up  
all beliefs in material existence, there-  
by is won the sense of Life as  
eternal, self-existent Being.

"Divine Principle is the Life of  
man," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 304  
of Science and Health. "Man's happi-  
ness is not, therefore, at the disposal  
of physical sense." Losing the false  
concept of existence for the privilege  
of gaining the true sense of Life, for  
the understanding of the Christ, re-  
veals the fact of creation, the truth  
about God, man, and the universe. A  
correlative statement to these words  
of the Master is found in another of  
his statements recorded in the Gos-

pel of John: "And this is life eternal,  
that they might know thee the only  
true God, and Jesus Christ, whom  
thou hast sent."

A modern translator throws light  
on this passage: "And in this con-  
sists the Life of the Ages—in know-  
ing the only true God and Jesus  
Christ whom Thou hast sent." To  
know God and His Christ is to gain  
eternal Life. Mrs. Eddy makes a  
similar statement with equal preci-  
sion. "Not death, but the understand-  
ing of Life, makes man immortal,"  
she writes on page 485 of Science and  
Health. Thus through knowledge of  
God, the understanding of Life, do  
we lay hold of that which is forever  
—eternal Life. How definite, how  
direct, and withal how simple! More-  
over, this process of winning eternal  
Life may begin at once as we lay off  
the false beliefs regarding God, man,  
and existence, and grasp the true,  
eternal Life.

But, one may inquire, does not man  
have to pass through the experience  
called death in order to gain eternal  
Life? By no means. Exchanging the  
false sense of existence for the true,  
exchanging the false for the Christ,  
Truth, thereby does one gain reality,  
the sense of Life which is unchang-  
ing and eternal. This process entails  
no violence.

Emerging from matter, one enters  
the realm of Spirit. This is the trans-  
formation which Paul enjoined upon  
the Christians in Rome. We are trans-  
formed by the renewing of our minds,  
by exchanging the false for the true,  
whereby spiritual consciousness is  
revealed. The stumblingblock, it  
seems, to progress Spiritward is  
mortal's love of materiality and the  
belief that matter is substance and  
the source of existence. The remedy  
for this erroneous belief is to know  
that Spirit alone is substance, that  
nothing except the spiritual is sub-  
stantial.

As we gain this understanding,  
matter ceases to be regarded as sub-  
stantial and Life is no longer con-  
ceived to be inherent in matter, as  
supported by it. Through the prayer  
of understanding, through holding  
thought upon the spiritual facts of  
being to the exclusion of material  
sense, is the goal won. Realization  
that Life is God and is both infinite  
and eternal unfolds the facts of be-  
ing. The poet has expressed man and  
his unity with God thus:

"I know no life divided,  
O Lord of life, from Thee;  
In Thee is life provided:  
For all mankind and me:  
I know no death, O Father,  
Because I live in Thee;  
Thy life it is which frees us  
From death eternally."

## One of Lamb's Parties

When a set of adepts, of illuminati,  
get about a question, it is worth  
while to hear them talk. . . .

This was the case formerly at  
Lamb's—where we used to have many  
lively skirmishes at their Thursday  
(Wednesday) evening parties. . . .  
There was Lamb himself, the most  
delightful, the most provoking, the  
most witty and sensible of men. He  
always made the best pun, and the  
best remark in the course of the  
evening. His serious conversation,  
like his serious writing, is his best.  
No one ever stammered out such  
fine, piquant, deep, eloquent things  
in half a dozen sentences as he does.

How we skimmed the cream  
of criticism! . . . Need I go over  
the names? They were but the old  
everlasting set—Milton and Shake-  
speare, Pope and Dryden, Steele and  
Addison, Swift and Gay, Fielding,  
Smollett, Sterne, Richardson, Ho-  
garth's prints, Claude's landscapes,  
the Cartoons at Hampton-Court, and  
all those things that, having once  
been, must ever be. The Scotch  
Novels had not then been heard of;  
so we said nothing about them. In  
general we were hard upon the  
moderns. The author of the Rambler  
was only tolerated in Boswell's Life  
of him; and it was as much as any  
one could do to edge in a word for  
Junius. Lamb could not bear Gil  
Blas, or the fault-finding, or the  
greatest triumph I ever had was  
in persuading him, after some years'  
difficulty, that Fielding was better  
than Smollett.

On one occasion he was for mak-  
ing out a list of persons famous in  
history that one would wish to  
see again—at the head of whom  
were Pontius Pilate, Sir Thomas  
Browne, and Dr. Faustus—but we  
black-balled most of his list! But  
with what a gusto would he describe  
his favourite author, Don Quixote,  
Philip Sidney; and call their most  
crabbed passages delicious! He tried  
then on his palate as epicures taste  
olives, and his observations had a  
smack in them, like a roughness on  
the tongue. With what discrimina-  
tion he himself detected what he  
admired most—as in saying that  
the display of the sumptuous banquet  
in Paradise Regained was not in  
true keeping, as the simplest fare  
was all that was necessary to tempt  
the exultant hunger of Satan, and  
that Adam and Eve in Paradise Lost  
were too much like married people.  
He furnished many a text for  
Coleridge to preach upon. There  
was no fuss or cant about him; nor  
were his sweets or his sour ever  
diluted with one particle of affecta-  
tion. I cannot say that the party  
at Lamb's were all of one descrip-  
tion. There were honorary mem-  
bers, lay-brothers. Wit and good  
fellowship was the motto inscribed  
over the door. When a stranger  
came in, it was not asked, "Has  
he written anything?"—we were  
above that pedantry; but we waited  
to see what he could do. If he could  
take a hand at piquet, he was wel-  
come to sit down. . . . A character  
was good anywhere, in a room or

on paper. But we abhorred insipid-  
ity, affectation, and fine gentlemen.  
—Hazlitt, in "On the Conversations  
of Authors."

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HEALTH  
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the Scriptures

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## As the Negro Grows Up

The Negro, edited by Alain Locke, with introductions by W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, and others. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

THIS interesting volume, for which the time is ripe, might properly be named "The New Negro of Harlem, as seen by those who labor, strive and wait." Of this city within a city, a community made up of 200,000 Negroes who own \$60,000,000 worth of property, James W. Johnson says in his essay, "Harlem: The Culture Capital"; "To my mind, Harlem is more than a Negro community; it is a large-scale laboratory experiment in the race problem." He believes that the advantages and opportunities for the Negro are greater in Harlem than in any other place in the United States, that Harlem will become the intellectual, cultural and financial center for Negroes of the country and will exert a vital influence upon all Negro peoples.

In March, 1925, the Survey Graphic projected a "Harlem Number" edited by Dr. Alain Locke. With artistic yet grotesque and homely drawings, the projected popular Negro "type," coupled with many interesting and illuminating facts of racial history in the making, it caught the popular fancy, and the composite story of the Negro in Harlem was followed by many sporadic articles of like content both in the daily press and monthly magazine. From the March Survey Graphic, Dr. Locke has developed the present volume, a symposium of 20 essays contributed by leading Negro writers on the child. That too was yesterday, and the day before. Now that there is cultural adolescence and the approach to maturity, there has come a development that makes these phases of Negro life only an interesting and significant segment of the general American scene.

## Negro Spirituals

Dr. Locke writes of Negro Spirituals with sympathetic insight. Interesting comparisons are made between the Negro folk songs and the old legends and songs of the Middle Ages. "At present," writes Dr. Locke, "the spirituals are at a very difficult point in their musical career; for the moment they are caught in the transitional stage between a folk form and an art form."

Part II, which treats of "The New Negro in a New World," is introduced by Paul U. Kellogg, who discusses the Negro migration northward, Charles S. Johnson, editor of "Opportunity," follows, giving important facts regarding the Negro workingman and his problems. Kelly Miller speaks for "Howard: The National Negro University," with its enrollment of 2046 students drawn from 36 states and 11 foreign countries.

Following "The Task of Negro Womanhood," as set forth by Elise Johnson McDougald, a school teacher in Harlem, the volume is closed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, described by Mr. Braithwaite as "the most variously gifted writer which the race has produced." Dr. DuBois gives a view of the "shadow" in Forugal, Belgium, France, and England, and finally, of the "Shadow of shadows"; "Led by American Negroes, the Negroes of the world are reaching out hands toward each other to know, to sympathize, to inquire. There are few countries without their Negroes, few great cities without its groups, and thus with this great human force, spread out as it is in all lands and languages, the world must one day reckon." Of the great factor in this new movement, the Pan-African Congress, Dr. DuBois declares: "Slowly but surely the movement grows and the day faintly dawns when the new force for international understanding and racial readjustment will and must be felt."

A valuable bibliography is to be found at the close of the book.

MAUD CUNY-HARR.

## Leaven a Woman Took

A. B. C. A Life in Armor. Extracts from the Notebook and Letters of Alice Carter Butler, selected and arranged by Dorothy Butler and George H. Butler. Chicago: P. S. Kistler.

GIFTED, exuberant and full of laughter, Alice Carter was in 1890 a young girl, the generous sweep of whose nature gave indications of possible genius. By her very nature, however, she was caught up in love and marriage at an early age, and found herself at 23 mother of three children. The colors of the hovering dawn found her attuned in every fiber; music was her loved companion; poetry and art called to her, but with her ripening powers as an individual, her responsibilities as a homemaker and mother grew. She sought her own development on the child. That too was yesterday, and the day before. Now that there is cultural adolescence and the approach to maturity, there has come a development that makes these phases of Negro life only an interesting and significant segment of the general American scene.

Dr. Locke, who opens the discussion on "The Negro Renaissance," declares that "liberal minds today cannot be asked to peer with sympathetic curiosity into the darkened Ghetto of a segregated race life. That was yesterday. Nor must they expect to find a mind and soul bizarre and alien as the mind of a savage, or even as naive and refreshing as the mind of a peasant on the child. That too was yesterday, and the day before. Now that there is cultural adolescence and the approach to maturity, there has come a development that makes these phases of Negro life only an interesting and significant segment of the general American scene."

Negro Art

Albert C. Barnes, who takes up the thread of Dr. Locke's discourse, finds that "the outstanding characteristics are his (the Negro's) tremendous emotional endowment, his lurid and free imagination, and a truly great power of individual expression."

A serious, thoughtful, and critical survey of the Negro in American literature is given by William Stanley Braithwaite, who finds the Negro depicted in American literature as early as 1852, long before he was part of it as a creator. "Braithwaite himself with poignancy and a symbolic imagery unsurpassed, indeed, often unmatched, by any folk group, the race in servitude was at the same time the finest natural expression of emotion and imagination and the most precious mass of raw material for literature America was producing."

Ridgely Torrence is placed as the first American artist who looked at the Negro as a subject with all vision. Other serious writers are named, but "in spite of good intentions, the true presence of the real tragedy of Negro life is a task still left for Negro writers to perform."

A critical valuation is given of the poets of Negro blood, from the slave poetess, Phillis Wheatley, through the era of Paul Laurence Dunbar to the intellectual poet of today. In surveying the advance of the Negro in poetry, Mr. Braithwaite speaks of Dunbar as "the first authentic utterance," the chief qualities of whose work are pathos and humor. One of the youngest of the present-

day writers, Jean Toomer, is depicted as "the very first artist of the race, who with all an artist's passion and sympathy for life, its joys, its sorrows, its desires, its joys, its defeats and strange yearnings, can write about the Negro without the surrender or compromise of the artist's vision."

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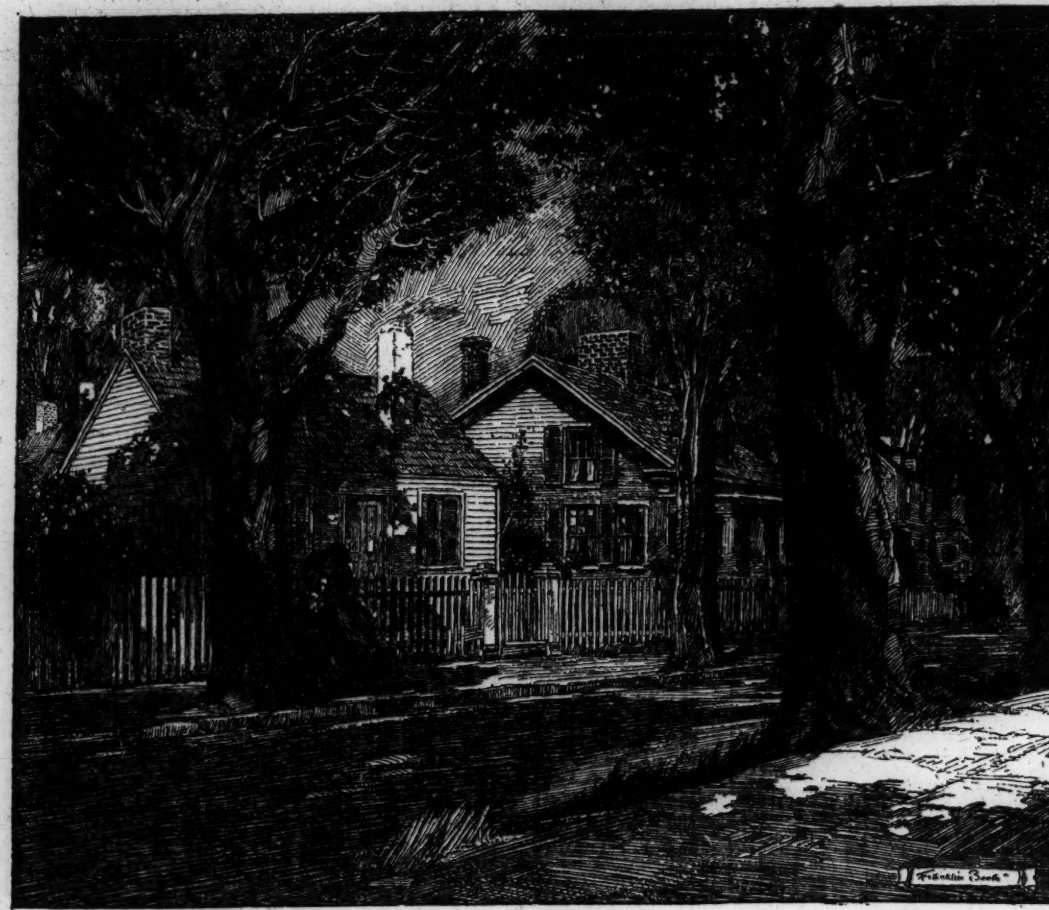
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## "The Little House"



From "Franklin Booth, 60 Reproductions From Original Drawings" (New York: Robert Frank).

## Blake's "Ancients"

The Followers of William Blake, by Laurence Binyon. London: Hulton & Truscott Smith. 42s. net.

BLAKE did not get on very well with the friends of his earlier years. But in his maturity a new circle gathered round him, a group of young artists who loved and honored him—John Linnell, Edward Calvert, Samuel Palmer, F. O. Finch, George Richmond, Frederick Tatham and Henry Walter; and it was an excellent scheme to bring out a book—of so sumptuous a character—dealing with the work of these men in so far as it was influenced by Blake. Laurence Binyon, in an illuminating preface—such a preface as one would expect from a poet and prose writer of his distinction—shows that he loves his subject, and that he sympathizes especially and wholeheartedly with the work of two of the happy seven—"the circle of the Ancients," as they called themselves. There are eight illustrations in color and 34 in monochrome; and a series of beautiful plates of the work of the Ancients, as they called themselves. There are eight illustrations in color and 34 in monochrome; and a series of beautiful plates of the work of the Ancients, as they called themselves. There are eight illustrations in color and 34 in monochrome; and a series of beautiful plates of the work of the Ancients, as they called themselves.

Letters and notes are full of flashes of beauty and understanding, of Turner's pictures in London, of silver rain on Paris. The gorgeous sails, those sheets of color about Venice, lighted her whole being. She stood before St. Mark's, alive to its beauty, though she noted, "My only study of life was watching a rosebud unfold; a baby's soul developing; the stars come out in a quiet heaven."

Opportunities were opening and she had published, in newspapers of wide circulation, news stories and interviews with some of the most notable figures of the times. She had material, original comments wrung from experience, for articles on motherhood, youth, and other subjects.

## Barsetshire Mapped

The Significance of Anthony Trollope, by Douglas C. McMurtrie.

THE significance of this handsome printed brochure of some 60 spacious pages lies not in its contribution to the literature of criticism on the English novelist, but in the beautifully colored map, which now, for the first time, affords the eye a view of the topography of that imaginary yet real land of Barsetshire. To which we should immediately add the descriptive index of the places, designed to orient readers of Trollope, new and old. This is the justification, and a quite adequate one, for a volume which is obviously not a trade book but a labor of love wrought by the hand of a Trollope enthusiast. In these days of a genuine revival of interest in the chronicle of Barset, who cares at all for his will not rejoice to relive his experiences in "The Warden," "Framley Parsonage," and "Barsetshire Towers" by the aid of this pictorial map, all drawn to scale, deeply lined with roads and railways, and dotted with colored drawings of typical scenes?

The fact is that for no other English novelist does such a topographical visualization become so indispensable. For, while the setting of the Barsetshire tales is not a locality designated by the names of actual places, yet no other series of English novels of equal extent has ever been so carefully constructed with so minute attention to a coherent area. The cathedral town of Barset, the center of this new county, is, as everyone knows, Salisbury itself. Trollope himself has plainly told us the story: "Whilst wandering round one midsummer evening round the purlieus of the cathedral I conceived the story of 'The Warden,'—from whence came that series of novels of which Barsetshire, with its bishops, deans, and archdeacons, was the center-site." Still more specific, and significant of the inner workings of his creative activity, is his description of the increasing reality of his milieu. "As I wrote 'Framley Parsonage,' he declares, 'I became more closely than ever acquainted with the new shire which I had added to the English counties. I had it in mind, its roads and railroads, its towns and villages, its members of Parliament, and the different routes which ran over it. I knew all the great lords and their castles, the squares and their parks, the rectors and their churches. This was the fourth novel of which I had placed the scene in Barsetshire, and as I wrote it I made a map of the dear county. Through-out these stories there has been no name given to a fictitious site which does not represent to me a spot of

which I know all the accessories, as though I had lived and wandered there." Few revelations of the creative process are so valuable and none perhaps can be so graphically charted as the map drawn and colored by Mr. George F. Muenkel after the design sketched by the present author.

This contribution to our appreciation of Trollope is only one more testimony to what appears to be a revival of enthusiasm over the great novelist. According to Mr. Nichols, the booksellers unanimously report that the chapter of praise of "A Great Victorian" in A. Edward Newton's "Amenities of Book Collecting" started in 1918 almost a stampede for first and other editions of Trollope. Last year Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch printed a highly laudatory essay on the distinguished Victorian, in which he made the significant suggestion: "It is a strange reflection—as one turns the advertisement pages of The Times or of Country Life and scans the photographs of innumerable 'stately homes' toward the market—that Trollope's fame should be reviving just as the society he depicted would seem to be in process of deracination." That some such melting of the molds of English country life is taking place no one acquainted with facts can doubt. Perhaps it is the law of compensation which is mysteriously working to establish Trollope's work more widely and permanently, that one of the most faithful and comprehensive records of this life be the more surely perpetuated.

A Century of the English Novel, by Cornelia Weygandt (New York: The Century Company, \$2.50), with its nearly 500 pages, is hardly a book for the wayfarer, yet one can surmise that its contents might have been originally collected for college students. Professor Weygandt is a member of the English department of the University of Pennsylvania and his classes very likely have passed judgment on the material presented with so much patience, attention to detail and regard for learners who have few critical standards and need of advice. There is no harm in that, but benefit, since the book is thus kept within the comprehension of the ordinary reader—if any reader can be called ordinary who chooses of his own accord a book on the history of the British novel.

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## A Master of Invective

I Meet My Contemporaries, by Maximilian Harden. Translated by William C. Lawton, with an introduction by the Hon. James W. Gerard, New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN belongs to an age of great editors. His fulminations from the desk of the "Zukunft" take us back to the days of the Greeleys, the Clemenceaus and the Laboucheres, when in every metropolis of the West, some half-dozen giants of the press boomed forth their daily blessings or imaledictions on the political moves of the hour, each with his coterie of devoted readers. Some of the thunderers were passionate reformers, others fervid conservatives. But all alike were men of wide reading, wide interests and above all amazingly forceful pens. And as widely read as any, and more forceful than most, was the stormy petrel of Berlin's famous weekly that, until quite recently, succeeded in keeping the political atmosphere of the Reich in more or less continual ferment.

From a prodigiously equipped memory, Mr. Harden hurls fiery invective from the pages of the prophets, the philosophers and the statesmen of all nations at the heads of those who arouse his displeasure. In this collection of essays we recognize, even through the tempering process of a translation that hardly keeps pace with the hurrying rapidity of Mr. Harden's subtle attack, the intrepid journalist who is 1907 flung his historic bombshell at Kaiser Wilhelm and his court favorites; who persistently denounced Wilhelmstrasse for blundering into the war, and the High Command for its management of the campaign; and who now rages against the "defecation" of an almost legendary Hindenburg. The more hefty the foe, the greater the author's relish for the fray.

Not Without Heroes

But if Mr. Harden is essentially a fighter, if he is never happier than when brilliant than when showering his devastating irony upon Ludendorff's obtuseness or Lloyd George's grating opportunism, he is not without his heroes. Lenin, Stinnes, King Peter of Serbia—a curiously assorted company, yet all displaying on closer analysis certain rugged, elemental qualities that satisfy the author's reverence for solidity of character, for pre-eminence founded on courage, self-reliance and knowledge of human nature.

We see the youthful Peter Karageorgevitch, exiled, upon his head, serving as lieutenant in the French Army, escaping from his German captors in the war of '70, swimming the Seine to the French camp, bearing on his back a sergeant who could not swim, associating with Lenin, and the refugees at Geneva, translating "Paradise Lost," many German classics, Mill, Marx, Bakunin, Proudhon into Serbian; then, again in Serbia, vigorously pushing agrarian reform, and finally as a member of the cabinet before Mackensen in 1915, sitting patiently in an ox-cart amid the winter snows of the Albanian mountains, refusing to leave.

The title of the collection is perhaps hardly fair to the reader. Mr. Harden, being an international figure, may have "met" some or all of these "contemporaries"—except Napoleon, whose claim to contemporaneity is scarcely valid—but his essays do not arise from any such possible contacts. Indeed, the main function of the celebrities under discussion is the perfectly sufficient one of providing stones on which Mr. Harden can sharpen his brilliant and finely-barbed pen.

## Familiar Hymns

by Mary Baker Eddy

## Set to Music in Solo Form

The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the following musical settings for the familiar hymns written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science:

"O'er Waiting Harpstrings" (Christ My Refuge), music by Ferdinand Dunkley; high voice, in G (D to G); medium voice, in F (C to F); low voice, in E flat (B to E). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

Christ My Refuge ("O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high and low voice in one copy, key of C. Single copy 75 cents; six or more, each 50 cents.

"O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice in A; low voice, in F. Single copy 50 cents; six or more, each 37 cents.

40 Gentle Presence (Mother's Evening Prayer), music by William Arms Fisher; high voice, in B flat (E to A flat); medium voice, in A flat (D to G flat); low voice, in G flat (C to F flat). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

Mother's Evening Prayer ("O Gentle Presence"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high and low voice in one copy, key of F. Single copy 75 cents; six or more, each 50 cents.

Mother's Evening Prayer ("O Gentle Presence"), music by William D. Strong; high voice, in F (C to G); medium voice, in C (G to F); low voice, in D flat (B flat to F). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Rosseter G. Cole; high voice in D (D to F); medium voice, in C (C to E); low voice, in B flat (B to D). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

Feed My Sheep ("Shepherd, Show Me How to Go"), music by Lyman F. Brackett; high voice, in G (D to G); medium voice, in C (C to F); low voice, in E flat (B flat to E flat). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in E; low voice, in D flat. Single copy 50 cents; six or more, each 37 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Lawrence K. Whipp; high voice, in G flat (F to G flat); medium voice, in E flat (D to B flat); low voice, in D flat (C to D flat). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

"Save Ye My Saviour" (Communion Hymn), music by William Arms Fisher; high voice, in D (D to G); medium voice, in C (C to F); low voice, in B flat (B flat to E flat). Single copy 60 cents; six or more, each 40 cents.

Communion Hymn ("Save Ye My Saviour"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high voice, in G; low voice, in E. Single copy 75 cents; six or more, each 50 cents.

"Save Ye My Saviour" (Communion Hymn), music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in F; low voice, in D. Single copy 50 cents; six or more, each 37 cents.

"Blest Christmas Morn," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in E flat; low voice, in C. Single copy 50 cents; six or more, each 37 cents.

Love, music by Frederic W. Root; high and low voice in one copy, key of F. Single copy 75 cents; six or more, each 50 cents.

Orders for six or more of any of these solos to be sent to one address, will be filled at the quantity rate; but no discount is allowed on less than six copies, and no copies are sent on approval.

The foregoing prices cover postage to any address. Remittances should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent 107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Massachusetts







## CONSTRUCTIVE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JANUARY 23

## PUBLISHING BROKERS' LOANS AND RAILROAD MERGERS IMPORTANT FACTORS

## NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Special).—The

best opinion obtainable in important banking circles is that the decision on the part of the Federal Reserve and Stock Exchange authorities to publish brokers' loans should be regarded as a development favorable to both the money market and the stock market. It is taken for granted that since the announcement was made, brokers' loans have been reduced considerably, and it is believed that they will be brought to a still smaller total during the remaining days of this month.

The selling already accomplished and the further selling that will be necessary to bring this about, should place the market in a very much stronger technical position than it was before the news relative to the loan situation was made public. There is a very fair possibility that in the immediate future, even during the coming week, the attention of Wall Street will be turned toward other matters, and that it will forget to a considerable extent the development over which it was more or less apprehensive this week. Therefore, it is made specially to the probability of more active steps with respect to railroad consolidation during this month.

It would seem that a basis for this suggestion may be found in the announcement that was made yesterday afternoon by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company and its bankers that the latter had bought a substantial block of Rock Island stock and resold it to the former company.

Forerunner of Other Mergers While it was intimated in the bankers' statement that the transaction would go no further than to bring about closer relations between the two companies, there is reason for believing that ultimate consolidation is already in prospect.

It is interesting to note in passing that in the early days of its great expansion the Frisco was one of the first large properties bought by the Rock Island. Now apparently it is to be just the reverse.

It may be regarded as an authentic statement that the purchase of the Rock Island stock by the Frisco was to protect the latter against the Missouri Pacific and also against the merger that L. F. Lore proposes to make of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Kansas City Southern and St. Louis-San Francisco.

While Mr. Lore has not brought out a plan, Wall Street believes that the stockholder by the Frisco will result in its being made public in the near future. The idea is strongly held, furthermore, that this action on the part of the Frisco is but only one of other railroad mergers and probably result in greater speculative activity in railroad stocks.

The stock market, particularly for the coal carrying stocks, was helped notably yesterday by well-defined rumors that the anthracite strike had been settled. The market was regarded as actual it was assumed that an agreement would be reached soon and that the shares of the anthracite carrying roads would advance correspondingly. Bountiful shares were higher also.

**Bulls Regain Confidence** It was regarded as significant that United States Steel stock was sold, and that a confident position appeared to be taken by speculators with respect to other active industrial issues. It was pointed out that the market regarding nearly all the important lines of business continue gratifying, and that there is every prospect for a continuance of satisfactory earnings during the early part of this year, if not for the full 12 months.

Preliminary statements of railroad earnings for 1925 will begin to come to hand in the near future. The estimates made public this week, such as for the Northern Pacific, the Northern and Burlington, showed good-sized increases, except in the case of the last named company, and the difference even there was so small as to be unimportant.

While professional operators are better positioned than usual, those who take a constructive view of the business situation and likewise of the stock market, say they can see no reason for a big slump in the previous week or as business promises so well as it does now.

Even some of the biggest optimists are willing to admit that they are not looking for a big and long sustained upward swing in stocks such as was enjoyed prior to the recent weeks of irregularity and reaction.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The rank and file of traders have had demonstrated to their satisfaction that the market always recovers from a depression in prices. A great many are refusing to take small losses in the belief that eventually they will get out whole or at a profit. From the viewpoint of the trader lost of stocks, the risk which his position involves is that this confidence in the ultimate recovery of the market will lead him to hold many weak holders of stocks may be broken and that they will sell out. That, of course, is the worst case, and professional operators are working for. There are, in our opinion, enough reasons to warrant their success to warrant the postponement of constructive commitments.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: When a bull market has lasted two years or more, corrective action has shown that the market is not so far away, and on the other hand, when a bear market has run a year or more, it has usually paid well to pick up some of the bargains lying around. As the bull market of 1925 has been the longest in the period of 26 months, we think we have indicated in the foregoing paragraphs with sufficient clearness the course we expect speculation will take in the immediate future.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: It begins to look quite conclusive, nevertheless the familiar reaction, which has no often intervened between a so-called January rise and the subsequent depression, would this year extend little if any farther than the low points established this week.

Hornblower & Weeks: The current rally should extend further, possibly with some hesitation, into Tuesday's trading. The main trend of the industrial has changed, and while a serrated movement of prices may be witnessed, the policy of reducing commitments, especially among the more speculative issues, is one that ought to lead to the best results over a period of time. In no event would we advise carry stocks below Thursday's low points.

## VIRGINIA IRON, COAL &amp; COKE

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke for the quarter ended Dec. 31, reported net income of \$75,211, an increase of \$1,000 over the corresponding period of 1925. The net income for 1925 was \$74,211, as shown by final report, was \$55,503.

## PEOPLES GAS LIGHT &amp; COKE

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—An issue of additional capital stock by Peoples Gas Light & Coke is not contemplated in the immediate future. Request to stockholders for an increase in authorized stock from 500,000 to 600,000 will be simply making preparation for possible future needs.

## MONEY MARKET

## TREND DOWN

## DURING WEEK

## KIDDER, PEABODY &amp; CO.

## Trading Largely Professional—Domestic Bull Factors Lose Effect

## Investment Securities

## Letters of Credit

## We Issue Confirmed Circular and Commercial Letters of Credit in Conjunction with Baring Brothers &amp; Co., Ltd., London

## and their correspondents throughout the world; also Letters of Credit in \$ on

## THE KIDDER PEABODY ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

## BOSTON OR NEW YORK

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY'S GROWTH

## Investment Bonds

## Our "January Investment List" contains a well diversified group of sound investment bonds priced to yield from 4.25% to 7.48%.

## Send for your copy.

## Ask for folder MJ 23

## HORNBLLOWER &amp; WEEKS

## Established 1851

## 60 Congress Street BOSTON

## NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND DETROIT

## Members of the New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges

## "8% and SAFETY"

## Resources Over \$4,510,000.00

## Money can be withdrawn any time. Dividends computed from date of quarterly dividend and payable January 1st and July 1st by check mailed to any address.

## Under State Supervision. Free booklet explaining our plan of operation upon request.

## Orange County Building and Loan Association

## A. L. YORK, Secretary

## ORLANDO, FLORIDA

## "The City Beautiful"

## 8% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

## on Real Estate in Tampa

## Florida's Leading Industrial City

## Guaranteed by established corporation with paid capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000.

## Write for particulars and booklet.

## 8% Semi-Annually Guaranteed

## FLORIDA MORTGAGE BONDING &amp; TITLE COMPANY

## 715 Florida Avenue, TAMPA, FLORIDA

## BANK BY MAIL

## Interest Begins FEB. 1

## Somerville Savings Bank

## Union Square, Somerville

## The Largest and Oldest Savings Bank in Somerville

## Assets \$6,516,914

## Surplus \$477,703

## RECENT DIVIDEND 5%

## BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

## 26 Washington Street, Boston

## RECENT DIVIDENDS 4%

## INTEREST BEGINS

## In This Mutual Savings Bank

## JAN. 21

## "We Pay You to Save"

## We pay 8% dividends payable quarterly. Lack of information on your part is our only competition.

## HOME BUILDING AND LOAN CO.

## 800 - Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.

## Phone 3087

## OBRIEN, RUSSELL &amp; CO.

## INSURANCE

## of Every Description

## 108 Water Street - Boston

## Telephone Main 8760

## 115 Broadway - New York

## Telephone Rector 8877

## DIVIDENDS

## The Radio Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent, payable April 1 to stock of common stock.

## The Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

## COMMONWEALTH EDISON

## CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Commonwealth Edison Company has applied to Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell \$15,000,000 30-year 1% per cent bonds. It is believed the financing is in connection with super-power plans.

## "Ex-dividend." "Ex-rights." "Payable in stock." "Cash optional."

## Total sales for week: Stocks \$7,671,000; last week \$7,400,000.

## Bonds \$69,878,000; last week \$71,400,000.

## Call Loans—Boston New York

## Renewal rate—4% 4% 4%

## Outside of 100 days—4% 4% 4%

## Year money—4% 4% 4%

## Customers' com. loans—4% 4% 4%

## Individual com. loans—4% 4% 4%

## Mexican dollars—5% 5% 5%

## Bar silver in New York 67c

## Bar silver in New York 67c

## Bar silver in London 30s 10d

## Bar gold in London 4s 10d 10s 10d

## Mexican dollars—5% 5% 5%

## Clearing House Figures

## Boston New York

## Exchanges—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## Clearing—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## Balances—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## Year ago today—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## Exchanges for week—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## R. R. bank credit—\$72,000,000 \$1,046,000,000

## Acceptance Market

## Prime Eligible Banks—

## 30 days—2% 2% 2%

## 60 days—2% 2% 2%

## 90 days—2% 2% 2%

## 3 months—2% 2% 2%

## 6 months—2% 2% 2%

## 12 months—2% 2% 2%

## Non-member and private eligible banks in general 1% per cent higher.

## The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

## Atlanta—4% Copenhagen—5%

## Boston—4% Bucharest—5%

## Chicago—4% Copenague—5%

## Dallas—4% Hamburg—5%

## London—4% London—5%

## New York—4% Prague—5%

## Philadelphia—4% Riga—5%

## San Francisco—4% Stockholm—5%

## St. Louis—4% Warsaw—5%

## Tientsin—4% Tokyo—5%

## Yokohama—4% Zurich—5%

## Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates, compared with the last previous figures:

## Sterling—Current Previous Parity

## Demand—\$1.85 1.85 1.85

## Cables—4.84 4.84 4.84

## Belgian francs—0.45 0.45 0.45

## Swiss francs—1.92 1.92 1.92

## Dutch guilder—2.36 2.36 2.36

## Danish krone—1.01 1.01 1.01

## Norwegian kroner—1.01 1.01 1.01

## Spanish peseta—16.66 16.66 16.66

## Portuguese escudo—200 200 200

## Austrian schilling—1.33 1.33 1.33

## Argentine peso—16.66 16.66 16.66

## Polish zloty—3.50 3.50 3.50

## Rumanian leu—24.00 24.00 24.00

## Szechuan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Yunnan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Hankow dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Tientsin dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Peking dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Shanghai dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Canton dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Hong Kong dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Singapore dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Batavia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Sourabaya dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Semarang dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Surabaya dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Yogyakarta dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Medan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Padang dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Bengkulu dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Makassar dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Manado dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Ternate dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Tidore dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Obi dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Flores dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Sumbawa dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Madoera dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Java dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Sumatra dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Borneo dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Celebes dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Malaya dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Siam dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Burma dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Ceylon dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Sri Lanka dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## India dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Pakistan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Afghanistan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iran dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iraq dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Turkey dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Greece dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Italy dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## France dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Germany dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Austria dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Switzerland dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Spain dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Portugal dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Belgium dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Netherlands dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Luxembourg dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Denmark dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Sweden dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Norway dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Finland dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Estonia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Latvia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

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## Poland dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Czechoslovakia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Slovakia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Hungary dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Croatia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Serbia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Slovenia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Bosnia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Herzegovina dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Macedonia dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Albania dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Greece dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Turkey dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iran dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iraq dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Syria dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Lebanon dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Jordan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Palestine dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Transjordan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iraq dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Syria dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Lebanon dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Jordan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Palestine dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Transjordan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Iraq dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Syria dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Lebanon dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Jordan dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00

## Palestine dollar—1.00 1.00 1.00











## EDITORIALS

All visitors to Paris will remember the great department store "La Samaritaine," the name of which was always puzzling. French shopkeepers are not given to advertising their own names—hence such signs as "Grands Magasins du Louvre," "Les Galeries Lafayette," and "Aux 10,000 Chemises."

A Chapter  
of  
French Life

The Samaritan was only remotely named after the Scriptural exemplar of benevolence. Along about 1600 there was erected a hydraulic pump on the Pont Neuf, which the shop adjoins, adorned with bronze figures of Jesus and the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well. Though vanished for more than a century the memory of the pump is established in the name of the shop.

About two weeks ago Mme. Ernest Cognacq, who with her husband founded the great shop, passed on. All her long life she and her husband had gone daily to the store in which her part was every bit as important as his. They never knew holidays. On Sundays in the struggling days they made up the books; later they roamed about studying the window displays, and prowling about the deserted aisles. The little shop grew to an emporium of 7000 employees, each one of whom M. Cognacq knew by name. At eighty-eight, after fifty-three years of steady devotion, Madame would stoop to pick up a bit of paper on the floor of the store, or set at rights a disordered counter.

It is said they never left Paris, and the London Observer recounts the story that once they started for the south of France, but at the first stop of the train looked at each other, gathered up their baggage and slipped back to business. That was their life. Though riches came, they sought no social advancement, yet the mortal remains of Mme. Cognacq were followed to the church by the most important personages in Paris, and across her resting place lay the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

How great were the benefactions of this pair of shopkeepers is not known. Some hundreds of millions of francs were given to the Academy of France; 30,000 shares of the corporation of La Samaritaine were distributed among employees; pensions for parents of large families with small means, educational funds for children were factors in the total of a benevolence which was as unostentatious as it was widespread.

The great success of this couple in fifty-three years of united effort is of course extraordinary. But their manner of life, their co-operation in all affairs of home and business, is thoroughly typical of French customs. That the wife should be a full partner, sharing business problems and endeavors even after success has come, quite as much as in the days of early struggle, is the common rule. In most countries, Mme. Cognacq, once prosperity was assured, would have washed her hands of the shop, and endeavored, perhaps, to persuade her society friends that she had never done anything so ignoble as to work. "They order these things better," as Mr. Shandy said, "in France."

At last there has come, as seemed inevitable, an emphatic protest from the representatives of women in industry against the declared policy of the National Women's Party in the United States to favor and work for the adoption of what is referred to as the Equal Rights Constitutional Amendment.

Women's  
Rights  
in  
Industry

The line of separation was drawn during the sessions of the Women's Industrial Conference in Washington, and was emphasized by the presentation of a petition by the protesting delegation to President Coolidge. In this there was set forth what was declared to be the united opposition of women in industry, as represented by those delegates who are members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to any undertaking which will result in the repeal of laws which have been adopted in many of the states assuring protection to women workers.

Thus there is presented, in somewhat formidable array, two determined and resourceful factions, one representing women in politics, and the other women in industry, in whose behalf, it has been generally supposed, the contemplated legislation has been proposed. Of course the argument is not all on one side. While the women in industry are able to present a most logical and convincing brief in support of their position, the champions of what is referred to as complete political and industrial equality for women themselves offer many plausible arguments in support of their cause. But the persistent thought is that already the women of the United States have won for themselves a rather full measure of political freedom, while saving to those of their number who, from choice or necessity, enter competitive industry in search of a living wage the rights and privileges which have been somewhat thoughtfully and generously accorded them.

The President's petitioners quite properly call his attention to the fact that he, while Governor of Massachusetts, approved a measure which provided a forty-eight hour week for employed women. This, it was claimed, has proved of great benefit to women engaged in the textile industry. Efforts are now being made, it was stated, to obtain similar enactments in New York, Illinois, and other states.

It will be interesting to see just what answer the proponents of the political plan will make to the argument presented by the President's petitioners in support of the theory that the laws of the several states limiting the hours and fixing the standards for working conditions of women in industry do not operate as a discrimination against women, but tend rather to establish an equal industrial footing for women and men. It is shown that, generally speaking, the women-employing industries are those in which the longest hours prevail, and hence it is insisted that the destruction of all legal limitations upon hours of work for women

would have the effect of lengthening women's hours of labor in mills and factories without affecting the hours of men, thereby increasing the present inequality between the hours of women and those of men. The protesting petitioners insist that to take the position that there should be no labor laws for women which do not apply also to men is to agree that women's conditions of employment shall not be improved by law until the legislatures are willing to enact exactly similar laws for men.

It is helpful, whatever may have been one's individual views regarding the matter in issue, to have the position of women workers thus calmly and logically set forth. Those who have claimed to speak for them have sought to make it appear that it was the woman industrial worker who would gain most by surrendering to political expediency the protective exemptions or privileges which have been accorded. But the woman who goes into the factory, the mill, or the office, seems not to be greatly concerned as to whether she may, in the future, exercise some declared legal right. The chief thing with which she is concerned is the right to earn a fair wage in surroundings and under working conditions which are pleasant and agreeable.

The shadow of acute distress has fallen across the pathway of European Protestantism. Ever since the war the evangelical bodies of Europe have struggled against poverty, dissension and despair. In this respect the church has not been unlike many of the other social institutions in such countries as Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans. An upheaval of wide dimensions has occurred in all these European areas, and the evangelical churches have been required to make adjustments calling for the highest type of ecclesiastical statesmanship.

The Protestantism of Europe has faced enormous difficulties in shaping its organized life to meet these baffling and unprecedented conditions. Debts were incurred during the last decade that now hang like a millstone about the neck of religious leaders. The philanthropic and educational institutions of the church have suffered as a result. In many places the ministry of the church to the needy women and children has been curtailed almost to the vanishing point. Many church buildings are in a state of collapse with no funds available for repairs.

There is persecution of religious minorities, especially in Poland, in Greece, Turkey and Transylvania. The Hungarian Protestants have chafed under the coercive measures of the Rumanian Government. Both faculties and students of the evangelical confessional schools have been dispersed. A formal protest has been sent to the League of Nations by the evangelical leaders of Transylvania. In Poland, too, the German Protestant groups have had anything but a peaceful life. The story of religious persecution in Turkey is an open book.

But there are many heralds of a brighter future. The theological seminaries are, with but few exceptions, crowded to the doors. The Protestant church throughout Europe will soon feel the impact of this new and more vigorous leadership. Driven by necessity the scattered remnants of European Protestantism have been forced into a common fellowship for the meeting of common problems. Strong church federations have been organized in Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. This co-operative comradeship among the evangelical churches of the continent stands out as one of the most encouraging developments of recent church history.

Then, too, the Eastern churches have made many gestures of the warmest friendship in recent years toward their Western contemporaries. The Greek Orthodox Church is beginning to respond to the challenge of a social Christianity. This quickened interest in the social implications of religion cannot but augur well for the future.

On the whole, European Protestantism, while staggering under heavy burdens, has evidenced a vitality and a resourcefulness sufficient not only to survive the present but in addition to provide and build for the future.

Radio "fans" in the western section of the United States will hail with rejoicing the announcement just made by Thomas Nunan, radio editor of the Examiner of San Francisco, that his newspaper and the radiocasters of the Pacific coast will support the international tests, Jan. 24 to 30. His open letter, sent to the officials of the International Radio Week Committee, read in part: "California has accepted the international radio week program and agrees to participate in the tests. Our stations will remain silent from eight to nine p. m., Pacific time, each evening during the January week of the tests." At one time in the negotiations it appeared as if the Pacific coast radiocasters would refuse to stay off the air while the rest of the country was silent, and the present news will come as cheering information to many.

In taking official action to abolish disciplinary measures against senior students in good standing for class absences, Harvard College has added the prestige of a great institution to an educational policy which is gaining increasing favor in American universities. Specifically, the Harvard faculty has just voted that, beginning this semester, virtually unlimited cuts shall be granted fourth-year students who maintain satisfactory academic grades.

Two important considerations should be noted in weighing the merits of Harvard's new absence system. First, removal of penalty does not countenance willful class absences; attendance is presupposed when the undergraduate matriculates. Secondly, the responsibility for class attendance is placed squarely upon the student, and in this fact rest both the motive

European  
Protestant-  
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Period  
of Reform  
in Opera

and the experiment—if, indeed the system has not already passed the experimental stage—which Harvard is undertaking.

Although this added trust concentrates the reliance of the student upon his individual initiative, the policy does not, at the same time, radically diminish the necessity of consistent class attendance. The very retention of the privilege rests upon the maintenance of adequate scholarship, which in turn is appreciably dependent upon presence in the classroom.

While this method of handling the problems of class absences, which trouble college faculties about as much as endowment campaigns do college presidents, is thus seen to be basically safeguarded from possible abuse, it may be regarded, nevertheless, as a prophetic development in educational policies. Harvard has been preceded in this matter by other universities which apply the system of unlimited cuts in varying degrees, many institutions extending the responsibility to underclassmen in good standing. Clearly one of the pressing educational needs is the encouragement of individual responsibility. Responsibility cannot well be encouraged unless opportunity is given for its expression.

Opera, if the efforts of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio mean anything, is undoubtedly coming in for a period of reform. To persons who have taken note of the season directed by Mr. Dantchenko in New York, nineteenth century methods of production and interpretation must seem not only out of date, but even purposeless and expressionless. And though the Moscow pieces, "La Périochole" and "Carmencita," represent opéra-comique rather than grand opera, the argument holds none the less forcibly. For opéra-comique has long been a lost cause, at least as far as the United States is concerned; and the Russian visitors have succeeded in reviving it. What might another studio accomplish that brought "Don Giovanni" and "Lohengrin" in its repertory?

Being a representation, to borrow the French term, opera surely ought to represent something. Indeed, it should represent the audience. It should symbolize the habits and hopes of the people for whose benefit it is got up. Its scenery should be irradiated with the mood, its action regulated to the manners and its sound tempered by the aspiration of the listeners.

According to the Russian idea, the place where reform had better begin is the chorus; meaning practically the entire stage, principals and all. Every tone of the voices, every look of the faces, every motion of the hands, every pulsation of the instruments, every flare of the lights and every angle of the stage joinery must contribute to a single end. The artists laugh, weep, and, were it possible, blush, as one person. The ensemble is the star.

A different emphasis may be desirable, when another national temper has to be considered. But the important thing is the experiment, or, if that word wears an objectionable color, the new realization. The Musical Studio of Moscow has given a definition of opéra-comique that bears some relation to today. The opportunity, awaiting the musical studio of the next artistic capital, is to raise grand opera, in turn, out of its Venetian, Milanese and Parisian conformities of decades gone, and to identify it with the modern world.

## Random Ramblings

Nikolai Lenin attained notoriety for his work in connection with the Soviet Republic. As a writer he was less well known. Yet a revised edition of his works is to be published in twenty-nine volumes. Coming on top of the announcement that an edition of Tolstoy in ninety volumes is soon to be printed, the news leads one to the conclusion that Russia must have an industrious reading public as well as a voluminous group of authors.

A New York residence which costs \$700,000 to build in 1915 is being torn down to make way for a block of apartments which will cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The whole cost of the first building, less what may be obtained for salvage, must necessarily have been added to the value of the land to make the transaction profitable. As a study of the phenomenon of "unearned increment" Fifth Avenue merits a careful and expert survey.

Russian folk dancing in recent years has been so extensively exploited in America that there seems something incongruous in the news from Moscow that social dancing is regarded as a bourgeois pastime by the Bolsheviks and is frowned upon by the Red leaders. The fact that the average city family in Russia lives in a single room these days may also account for this disappearance of dancing in the home.

Experiments in California to ascertain if the cheaper thin-walled arch dam is better than the more expensive gravity structure indicate that the engineering descendants of the man who wanted but a lever and a place on which to stand to move the world now only ask for an opportunity to prove that they can heat, light, and transport the world by water power.

They do these things better in Canada. An employee in Alberta was presented by his employers with a turkey at Christmas. While it was being prepared for the festive board, three gold nuggets, valued at \$10, were found in its crop. As might be expected, the feeding place of that bird is being kept a profound secret.

Latest of the Turkish efforts at progress is the Government act abolishing the bastinado as a penalty. We think that is the last remnant of physical torture prescribed by law in the world. As to mental torture, the police headquarters of most American cities, with their application of "the third degree," would tell a different story.

Without abating in any degree our zeal for protection of the forests, we must admit that the suggestion of a contributor that their destruction presages the end of the big Sunday papers "gives us," as the French would say, "furiously to think."

Not quite so precious, perhaps, but pretty nearly as acceptable as the original Spanish, are the modern pieces of eight—a cut of pie in almost any American restaurant.

"Fog Fills Halls of Congress," headline in New York newspaper. Mental?

## Big Game Hunting on Claverly Street

Mrs. Diana Mulser lives on Claverly Street and she is a huntress. She conducts her hunts in her rocking chair in her front parlor. She looks out from between her potted geraniums on Claverly Street, which, if you remember, is Our Street, and we often note her motherly face, framed there between the green leaves and the fluffy white curtains, like a sort of old-fashioned valentine.

Mrs. Mulser generally hunts with her knitting in her lap. She is, in short, a tracker of that elusive quarry, the mutual acquaintance. She is dexterous in uncovering unsuspected friends or relationships. Indeed, she will rock herself into a state of great agitation if it appears after long interrogation that the chance caller does not have any common acquaintance with her, who can be ferreted out to a chorus of "How small the world is!"

Mrs. Mulser has been known to follow her prey for hours, right through the hunting-grounds of social acquaintance to the jungles of genealogy. Even pitted against the world's millions it may be said that, when she takes the field, anonymity does not stand a chance. She will pot a mutual acquaintance with all the sang froid of a big game hunter bagging hippopotami.

Mrs. Mulser is an active, optimistic, good-natured lady, who rents her upstairs front bedroom for \$7 a week. Like many homes on Claverly Street, hers is somewhat old-fashioned. The pictures in the front parlor are all in the late Gilt Frame Period. They are all in oil, too, and the particular one is the "Waterfall," which is rather menacingly realistic.

Mrs. Mulser has probably lived with her Waterfall so long that she has forgotten its striking effect on newcomers; but it is hung right over the couch in the corner, and sensitive strangers are supposed to take a seat in the plush rocker in preference, rather than have that gilded cataract dangled over them, threatening to start a leak at any minute.

There is a bay window in the front, where Mrs. Mulser sits in summer, and a marble fireplace in the rear where she sits in winter, and an Oriental rug in between. A notable piece of furniture is Mrs. Mulser's electric lamp, of the flexible variety known to students as a "crane neck."

Long service has weakened the fiber of this lamp. When any hand but Mrs. Mulser's touches it, it is apt to droop forward or backward, and a visitor, for example, who gives it a casual tug and turns to his book, finds his troubles have just begun. For the lamp's limp neck will curve forward, little by little, till it thrusts itself coyly over his shoulder, and if repulsed it turns its beam on the ceiling.

Ordinarily Mrs. Mulser would be apologetic, but the lamp's actions are almost certain, by some hook or crook, to remind her of a possible acquaintance. It therefore serves a real purpose in the household.

For Mrs. Mulser, the pursuit of the acquaintance is the real joy, and the discovery only of secondary interest. Perhaps she has a philosophy in the matter. At any rate there must be a certain satisfaction in confronting the stolid globe, as it were, and dragging out from its shrinking millions a mutual friend, to be exhibited to the chance caller as who would say—"In sooth, this modern civilization is a muddled affair, but after all who will say that our lives do not all intercross at every step!"

On one occasion Mrs. Mulser and a neighbor ranged far and wide through an afternoon, and found their particular quarry uncommonly illusive. Social, geographical and occupational coverts were beaten, but to no avail. The scent grew warm for a time when it seemed possible that Mrs. Mulser's Aunt Lida, of Dakota (her maiden aunt, not her mother's older sister, Mrs. Hatch, of Denver) knew the folks of the law partner of the visitor's son. But the spoor went disappointingly stale just at the critical minute when it was shown one lady spoke of North Dakota, and the other of South Dakota.

At this unpromising instant who but Mr. Mulser was heard whistling, and stamping the snow off his shoes, in the vestibule. He must have caught the warning words—"my niece Matilda on my husband's side"—just a second too late. At any rate he unwarily put his head through the door, instead of going straight back to the kitchen as he should have done, and was trapped.

Odd, what slight interest men-folk take in the mutual acquaintance! Mr. Mulser immediately felt that he might be out of place in the conversation, and Mrs. Mulser knew that he would be out of place. There was nothing for it, however, but to seat him under the Waterfall, and to get back to business.

Mr. Mulser knew instinctively that things were not quite going his wife's way. His position was not made easier by a desire to go out and shovel the walk. Need it be said that his feeble assistance was of slight service? After further fruitless labor, a baffled look came gradually into Mrs. Mulser's usually optimistic eye, while a distinctly troubled expression dawned in the not less eager countenance of the visitor. In so wide and fair a world, it seemed incredible that no common friend existed!

The talk grew desultory. It even took in the Waterfall. This, it appeared, was a scene in New Hampshire. "My native state," explained Mrs. Mulser. "A picture of Pulpit Rock."

The other repeated the name. With a rather obvious association of ideas she asked:

"Were any of the Mulser ministers?"  
"My husband's people on his mother's side," Mrs. Mulser agreed listlessly, "had a parsonage in Ohio. They were the Tillers."

"I used to know the Harrows in Chicago," said the visitor, with another association of ideas.

"Jones had a nephew in Harrow!" interjected Mr. Mulser, trying to be helpful. The women ignored him. "The Tillers—now let me see," mused Mrs. Mulser. "We got a New Year's card from them from Zanesville."

"Well—" ejaculated the visitor sharply. "Any relation to T. Winnifred Tiller?"

"Why—why!" cried Mrs. Mulser. "That's the very one. Our third cousin!"

"Well, of all things! And it's his son Robert who is going to marry my niece," said the other lady.

"Why—we're related!" gasped Mrs. Mulser.

"Isn't it extraordinary!" said the other lady.

And while Mr. Mulser thought the time ripe to beat a hasty retreat he heard both ladies exclaiming behind him (according to the rite of such occasions):

"My, how small the world is!" R. L. S.

## The Week in New York

## NEW YORK

Windows, it now appears, are an obstacle to a proper view of architecture. A positive revolt against them by the housing engineers, so Dr. E. E. Free, physical science editor of the Forum, confided to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this week, is held down only by the weight of tradition. For light, he says, they are inadequate; for heat, wasteful, and for air, hopelessly archaic. The cheerfulness of sunlight could already be reproduced with better diffusion artificially. With better designs, 60 per cent of the coal bills could be saved. Air could be piped in, washed in the basement, dried of excessive moisture, heated or cooled, and delivered to apartments or offices to suit the breathers. The present window, thus, is worse than unnecessary, and to deepen its disrepute Dr. Free adds that with more adept construction buildings could eliminate 98 per cent of their imported noise. Architecture, thus, has some orienting to do to fall in line with progress, among the first steps apparently being that of finding in which direction to go.

Bobbed hair, whose victory, notwithstanding the chill looks to which it has exposed its supporters, seems by now so complete as to leave little yet to gain, was described by one of its most interested spectators this week as a fad with a very brief future. Before such a body of experts on women's affairs as the notion buyers' division of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, which held its convention here, Archibald A. Smith of Buffalo tempted the emancipating forces of progress with the prediction that within five years the same scarcity of bobbed hair as existed five years ago would have returned. The source of Mr. Smith's sagacity, however, turned his audience skeptics, for he is a manufacturer of hairpins. More neutrality of motives than might be supposed was established by Mr. Smith, nevertheless, when he disclosed that the demand for hairpins was just as good as ever. Though for each coiffure fewer pins have to be used, he said, business is still sustained because they are correspondingly harder to keep.

America's supply of proper names is richer by one this week in consequence of the enterprise of one of its newest and most loyal citizens. Nicholas Tirelis, who transplanted himself to the free soil of the West from Turkey in 1920, and who completed the change to citizenship the other day before Justice Mitchell, felt that his future growth would be promoted under the luster attaching to a thoroughly patriotic name. "Acson," he felt, conveyed an appropriate symbolism and he petitioned to be allowed to adopt it. While welcoming so early and unique a gesture of loyalty, Justice Mitchell permitted the judicial curiosity to play on the accuracy of the Americanism of this invention. "It means American citizen," Mr. Acson explained. "The 'A' stands for American, the 'c' for city, and 'son' makes it 'American citizen.'"

Posterity gained another hint for distributing its fame this week when a phonofilm to be deposited ultimately in the phonofilm library of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., was taken of the poet, Edward Markham. Standing in a dress suit and reading as he has stood and read on many a lecture platform, he made his bow to the most tangible of yet invented futures. A screen before him represented with what he described as an "awesome stillness" the anticipated curiosity and respectful attention of later audiences, while a synchronized camera and phonograph registered his actions and words. As he read his two poems, "The Man With the Hoe" and "Lincoln, the Man of the People," in the presence of the invention, he felt, he said, as though he were present at the making of a new world. One more phase remains to complete his unusual experience—to sit through a showing available to posterity of one of the persons his own generation has thought exceptionally worth while.

Opera "in American" the collaboration of American composer and author with the backing of one of the most advanced of New York's theatrical producers, has, according to an announcement by the three parties, been assured for presentation some time next season. W. Franke Harling, whose one-act opera, "A Light From Saint Agnes," was recently produced in Chicago, has undertaken to write the score; Laurence Stallings, the co-author of several plays and author of the motion picture, "The

Big Parade," will do the book; and Arthur Hopkins, who has not yet produced a musical piece, but who has been highly successful in evolving fresh technique for the staging of drama, will arrange the presentation. A story from Louisiana life a generation before the Civil War is to provide the theme of the piece, which will be in three acts, and entitled "Deep River," while the score will be written to include the musical instruments made popular by jazz. Not the least among the details already to be counted upon, also, one would judge from the receptions now being accorded jazz concerts here, is the often uncertain one of some early capacity audiences.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor remains sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to add himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Favoring a Severance Tax on Forest Land

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I read with a great deal of interest the article in the Monitor by Col. George P. Ahern, published under the caption, "Prompt Action Held Vital to Avert Forest Bankruptcy."

All of the points that Colonel Ahern made are known, and have been known for a considerable time, to every manufacturer of lumber, and they have been seeking a way out.

The most important consideration that the manufacturer has found himself up against, Mr. Ahern has, however, failed to touch upon at all, and that is, "How can the owner of cutover land incur the expense necessary to replanting, protecting from fire and the paying of state and county taxes, and then derive a revenue that will net him a profit on his investment?"

The biggest obstacle in the tax question is presented in the following illustration: Recently a landowner in New England harvested a tract of fifty acres that he had planted some fifty years ago, and he reported that the gross return for the timber barely covered the taxes that he had paid on the tract during the period of its growth; and as a result, he did not receive one cent for the use of fifty acres during fifty years, nor any return for his time and expense in planting and caring for a timber crop. In the face of such conditions, is it any wonder that the private owner has not undertaken reforestation?

The Government has recognized this condition, and some of the states—California, Louisiana and Arkansas, for instance—have shown an inclination to consider the grower, but this only recently. The other states go after the income from taxes which are based on land that is producing a crop every year, rather than one in fifty or one hundred years.

If the states could be educated (for that is what is necessary) to the acceptance of a severance tax in place of an annual tax, there would be some incentive for the landholder to plant forest trees on his land.

The average southern timber land with a sixty-year-old crop on it would produce about ten to twenty-five thousand feet of lumber to the acre; say, in round figures, fifteen thousand feet. A severance tax of \$2 a thousand feet would net the state \$30 an acre at the time of harvesting the trees and would not penalize the grower; whereas, an annual tax of 35 mills on a timber value of \$6.50 a thousand feet and \$2 an acre on land piled up for sixty years would amount to \$13.92 a thousand feet, or \$208.80 an acre, and would be a great hardship on the grower, especially since a possible fire would wipe out the investment of the grower and leave the State with all of the taxes collected.

I. B. S.  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Little Children, Big Children, and the Monitor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I would like so much to express my gratitude for the Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor. I make great use of the *Sunset Stories* for my little girl. Although I have to translate these stories into the Dutch language, I always feel so happy that while reading them I never have to hesitate for what is coming, because of their loveliness and clearness.

They are absolutely meeting the need of little children, and I can assure you that The Christian Science Monitor is also meeting the need of those big children who look for clean news.

Surabaya, Java, D. E. I.